BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1851.....NO. 9.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less for each insertion in advance:

One square, 1 insertion	$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions	75
Do. do. 3 do	1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without (any) change	3 00
Do. do. 6 do do do	5 00
Do. do. 12 do do do	8 00
Do. do. 6 do. . .renewed weekly	12 00
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

J. E. KEA, DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public that he has returned from his summer trip, and is prepared to continue the practice of Dentistry in all the latest improvements, and hopes to have a continuation of that patronage heretofore received.

☞Office over Mr. Agostine's store, Market-street.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 17, 1851 6-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is in the basement of Mr. H. R. Nixon's dwelling, corner of Princess and Second streets, immediately opposite the Jail, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New York, Florida, South Carolina, &c., will give prompt attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted to his care.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. R. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G PARSLEY, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFEREES.

Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

DUGALD A. LAMONT,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C., will pay prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. [8-tim]

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

D. MCMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

D. L. BURBANK,
(Successor to Hatch & Burbank.)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

HOWARD YARNALL, WILLIAM CORFIELD.

ALCOHOL AND BURNING FLUID, &c. &c.

YARNALL & CORFIELD, Manufacturers of Absolute, Fluid, Druggists' and Perfumers' Alcohol; Also, Burning Fluid or Ethereal Oil; Phosgene Gas and Camphine, or Pine Oil. The above articles always on hand, at the lowest cash prices. Orders by mail or otherwise will be strictly and promptly attended to at the Manufactory, 274 and 280 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
August 15, 1851 49-3m

IMPORTED and Domestic Segars, wholesale or retail, at the sign of the Turk. D. L BURBANK.

SNUFF.—15 bbls. and ½ bbls. Outcalts best. 30 boxes Rosehill mill. For sale by M. MCINNIS.

SOAP AND CANDLES.—30 boxes each. For sale cheap by M. MCINNIS.

DAILY expected from New York, 160 bbls. flour, assorted, 35 bbls. Mess Pork; 15 kegs Goshen Butter; 100 boxes prime Cheese; 15 kegs Lard; 5 hhds. Shoulders. For sale o31 by M. MCINNIS.

Business Cards.

V. R. PEIRSON,

AGENT and Commission Merchant, for the sale of Boots and Shoes, Wilmington, N. C. [7-tf

M. McINNIS,

DEALER in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER, JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS, O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS, E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS, EDWARD CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C.
October 24, 1851 7-1y

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A CARD.

MRS. SARAH H. KELLY takes this method of informing her town and country friends that she has just returned from New York, with a well selected stock of MILLINERY, consisting in part of SILK, and SATIN and STRAW HATS, of the latest styles. A splendid variety of Ribbons, French Flowers, Embroidery and Head Dresses, of the latest styles, already open for customers; at lowest prices. She is thankful to her friends for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, still at the old stand.

P. S.—A young girl wishing to learn the trade will find a situation by applying soon. October 7, 1851—1mw

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of **Cloaks** and **Mantillas**, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

General Notices.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having entered in to a co-partnership under the firm of HANSLEY & PRICE, for the purpose of carrying on the DRY GOODS AND GROCERY BUSINESS, take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the North, and are now opening a full and complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, &C., &C., which they offer at reduced prices. Having purchased their stock principally for CASH, they flatter themselves that they can offer as great inducement to the public, as any other house in the place. Call and see for yourselves.

Store on North Water-street, in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Beven.

E. HANSLEY.
Oct. 29, 1851—45-2d3w] W. W. PRICE.

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th inst. a Negro Boy named SAM. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complected, sulky appearance—well known on Moore's Creek, in New Hanover, where he is probably lurking. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in New Hanover Jail or any other Jail in the State, so that he can be got. H. BONHAM.
Oct. 17th, 1851 6-tf

NEW STORE AT KENANSVILLE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Duplin and adjoining counties, that he has just opened a new store in the town of Kenansville, and invites all who are in want of cheap goods, to give him a call, as he has a general assortment, suitable for the country trade, all of which he offers low for cash. H. SULLIVAN.
Kenansville, Duplin County, N. C., Oct. 17th 6-5t

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

I OFFER for sale or lease the following lots in the town of Wilmington:—One house and part of two lots between Second and Third streets, fronting on Nunn street. Also the Southeast corner lot on Second and Nunn streets. Also one lot adjoining the same, fronting on Second srreet. Any person wishing information respecting the above property, will please call on Mr Lewis Hines, in Wilmington, or on the subscriber at White's Creek, Bladen County, N. C.

J. H. CLARK.
Oct. 17th, 1851 6-3m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, September Term, 1851.

Hannah Moore and Wm. J. Moore vs. Daniel W. Mott and wife and others—Petition for sale of slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Dempsey Futch, and his wife Sarah Jane, and Thomas E. Moore, two of the defendants in this case, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: On motion, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, that the defendants—Dempsey Futch, and his wife Sarah Jane, and Thomas E. Moore, appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, demur or answer the petition filed in this case, or said petition shall be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Wilmington, September 8th, 1851.

L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k,
[4-6t] by DAN'L DICKSON, Deputy Cl'k.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of Administration upon the Estate of the late Timothy W. Bludworth, at the September Term 1851 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New-Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against said intestate, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

D. S. SANDERS, Adm'r.
September 9th, 1851. 1-2m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.
Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., July 22, 1850 47-tf

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with suitable outhouses and a well of good water, 2½ miles from Wilmington, together with 50 or 100 acres of land around it. The house is new and well furnished: two storys high, and has five comfortable rooms. There are about 7 acres of cleared land immediately around the house, 1 acre of which is well improved as a garden spot. The remaining 6 acres are in cultivation, and contain about 100 young apple and peach trees, and 30 flourishing young scuppernong vines. The location is believed to be perfectly healthy. For terms and further information, apply to B. I. HOWZE, Esq.
Nov. 29. 12-tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of land, lying at Lockwood's Folly, in Brunswick county, only 28 miles from Wilmington. The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers:

1400 acres of Turpentine and Corn land, lying on Lockwood's Folly River, and having on it an excellent grist mill.

400 acres only 10 miles from Smithville. Also,

A lot containing 3 acres, and lying within a few hundred yards of Lockwood's Folly Bridge, on the Georgetown road. A desirable site for a country store.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can make application in Wilmington, to W. A. Rourk, or on the premises to

U. W. ROURK.
Brunswick Co., Aug. 1, '51. 47-tf

TOBACCO, Tobacco—Just received per schr. Express, a fine lot of Tobacco which will be sold very cheap.—Call at the sign of the Turk, Front street.

D. L. BURBANK.
Sept 25

General Notices.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, that desirable residence on Second Street, between Princess and Walnut Streets, at present occupied by James G. Burr. If not sold before the 1st January, 1852, it will be offered at Public Auction at that time.
Oct. 24, 1851—7-tIJ] H. H. WATTERS.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE,
AND AN OPENING FOR RICE PLANTERS.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mallory Lands, situated at the junction of the Brunswick River with the Cape Fear. There are about 700 acres tide swamp, and judging from the productiveness of lands adjoining, are equal to any lands below the Northwest. It is well located, being at the right pitch both of tides and freshets.

There are 40 or 50 Acres which have been cleared, and with moderate work can be easily reclaimed.

Attached is a first rate mill seat, surpassed by few in the country for a plentiful supply of water; on which is already a dam sufficient, with the exception of a small break in it, which can be easily repaired. It is well located for a saw and grist mill, and thrashing machine. To a person who has got force, there is as great an opening to embark in rice planting as can be found in this section of country—for it is about the largest body of lands that can be found in one body. There are about 12 or 1500 acres of Pine Land attached to it, which have been boxed for Turpentine, and have been cultivated for 2 or 3 years. A bargain may be had in said lands. They are worth the attention of individuals who wish to embark in the Rice culture. Apply to

Oct. 24, 1851—7-tIJ] H. H. WATTERS.

SKY LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

"Secure the shadow ere its substance fade."

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has opened a permanent **Sky Light Daguerrian Gallery** in this town, where he can be found at all times, ever ready to put forth his best effort to please all who may favor him with their patronage. He promises to spare no pains or expense to keep up the reputation which he flatters himself his Pictures have gained for their durability, as well as for correctness of portraiture and style of finish. He is provided with one of the best apparatus' now in use, and with every variety of Cases, Lockets, Pins, Medallions, Finger Rings, &c., in which to place likenesses, at prices greatly reduced. He respectfully solicits a call from those who wish a correct representation of themselves, relatives or friends. How often do we regret that no likenesses remain to perpetuate the looks of our dearest friends? Noble deeds will ever hold a place in our memory, but the familiar faces of their actors vanish from our recollections like unsubstantial dreams. Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer.

Rooms always open and free to visitors, whether they wish pictures or not. Instructions given in the art, and a proficiency guaranteed. J. W. GULICK,
Mozart Hall. Front-st., south of Market, over Messrs. Polley & Hart's store, and nearly opposite McRae & Harriss's importing glass, china, and earthenware establishment.
October 21, 1851 38-1d—7-3w

North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE undersigned continues to hold the Agency in Wilmington and vicinity, of the *North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company.* This Company now has a capital of over *Five Hundred Thousand Dollars*, in premium notes, secured by mortgage liens on real estate, and sureties. The capital is constantly increasing. The small proportion of money required by this Company, on the amounts of premium (only 10 per cent on a five year's policy, and 8 per cent on a year's policy) makes it a most desirable one for persons to have their property insured in. To this may be added the consideration that it is a *home* institution—controlled by and benefiting none but citizens of the State.

Applications for risks on property lying in this or the adjoining counties, where the undersigned cannot conveniently make a survey, may be made by letter. Blank forms of application will be furnished by the Agent when requested.

All property in Wilmington and its immediate vicinity on which insurance is desired will be surveyed by the Agent

A. A. BROWN.
Oct. 20, 1851 37-3d—7-3w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—September Term, 1851.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a certain negro named GEORGE AARON, has been confined in the Jail of New Hanover county for twelve months as a runaway slave, and that the requirements of our statute laws in such cases made and provided has been complied with. (See Revised Statutes, chapter 111, section 16.) It is therefore ordered by the Court that the Sheriff of New Hanover county expose at public sale, the said George Aaron, as a slave, at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next. OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, Sept. 15, 1851 2-3mw

$300 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday, the 14th day of July last, Samuel J Love, who was convicted for the murder of Mr. Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, 6 ft. 2 inches high, has rather dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, and has a down-cast look, with dark grey eyes, and some of his front teeth a little decayed, and is a carpenter by trade.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love, and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him. JOHN INGRAM, S. K. D.
Camden, So. Ca., August 8, 1851. 49-6m

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace of the said County, by John Bradshaw, of said County, that a certain male slave named JOSEPH, about thirty years of age, dark complexion, five feet ten or eleven inches high, and stutters a good deal when he speaks or is spoken to, and weighs about one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds, belonging to Mary E. Armstrong, a minor, in said County, and is now hired by the said John Bradshaw, who hath absented himself from his said master's service, and is lurking about in said County committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare that if the said slave above named does not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as may be used or thought proper, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 27th day of October, 1851. W. C. BETTENCOURT, J. P., (Seal.)
W. N. PEDEN, J. P, (Seal.)

$25 REWARD FOR JOSEPH.

I will give the above reward for his return to me, or for his confinement in any Jail where I can get him, or Ten Dollars for his head. JOHN BRADSHAW.
October 31, 1851 8-4t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

FOR SALE,

IN Wilmington, N. C., at public auction, on the 1st day of January, 1852, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) a complete establishment for dressing staves for hogsheads, shooks, &c., consisting of a large and convenient Mill House, one Steam Engine, 20 horse power, with shafting, belting, circular saws, &c., and two Dressers and four Jointers, of the Judson and Pardee patent, generally considered the most desirable in the country Also, one Dresser and Jointer of the Law patent. All the tools, utensils, &c., needful for conducting the cooperage business, with the necessary outhouses, blacksmith shop, workmen's quarters, office, &c. The machinery is capable of dressing and jointing six thousand red oak staves per day, in a perfect manner, and with as little loss as those dressed by hand. With the above number of staves there can be put up per day from 150 to 200 hogshead shooks.

Also a complete Heading Machine, probably the best in use, with which six hands can get out per day, in a perfect manner, 300 pair heads. Terms of sale made known by application to PETER M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 18, 1851 36-tf

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS.—I have just received 4 cases direct from the manufactory, which makes a great variety and full assortment of Silk, Gingahams and Cottons. Small sizes Silk and Gingham for ladies and children. For sale very low at the Hat Store, Market-street.

C. MYERS.
o31

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal. Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.

Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.

Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swan's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country.* Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c. &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines:

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington, July 25, 1851

GLASS WARE! GLASS WARE! Just received from New York, a large assortment of Vials of various sizes, Speir Tincture and Salt Mouth Bottles, Toilette Bottles, fancy Pungents, &c. &c. Also, a large assortment of Window Glass. For sale by C. DuPRE,
o31 Druggist and Chemist.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—A Large lot of Lubins, Pivers and Roussels Perfumery, Soaps, Shaving Creams, Pomatums, &c. Also, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Flesh and Cloth Brushes, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bear Oil, Rose Hair Oil, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. For sale at the Drug and Chemist Store of C. DuPRE.
Oct. 31st, 1851 Market Street.

JUST Received, per Schr. Wm. Hart, from Philadelphia.—100 ozs. Sulph Quinine P. & W.; 50 ozs. Sulph Quinine, German; 5 bbls. Epsom Salts. Sulphum, Nitric and Muriatric Acids. Also, a large assortment of choice Chemicals from the laboratory of Pomroy and Weightman. For sale cheap at C. DuPRE'S, Drug Store.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles; also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

☞All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

REMOVAL.

Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., June 27. 1851 14-tf

TOBACCO, TOBACCO. Something extra for the retail trade, at the sign of the Turk. D. L. BURBANK.

FOR SALE BY GAUSE & BOWDEN.
Porto Rico Sugar, in hhds and bbls.
Muscovado " " "
Rio and Laguyra Coffee;
Java Coffee, in bags of about 30 lbs., for families;
Flour, superfine, of different brands;
Whiskey, Spanish Brandy, and N. E. Rum;
Mustard, Pepper Sauce, and Lemon Syrup;
Table Salt, in boxes and bags;
Half barrels of Snuff;
300 sacks of Salt, direct from Liverpool;
500 bushels prime Railroad Corn.
All of which will be sold low.
September 26, 1851 3-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his country and town friends for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and examine his stock of Groceries, which consists in part of the following articles:—Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Wines, &c.; Flour, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Soap, Candles, Dry Beef, Shoes, Domestic Cotton Yarns, Teas and many other articles too tedious to mention. Call at the old stand, Market street, in front of the Carolina Hotel.
Oct. 10, 1851. THOS. C. CRAFT.

NEW FRUITS. 20,000 fine Oranges; 5,000 Grape Fruit; 50 bbls. N. Y. Apples; 50 boxes Raisins, new crop; 20 kegs Malaga Grapes; 2 casks Zante Currants; 5 boxes Genoa Citron; 4 boxes Jujube Paste. Fresh and good. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

SNUFF, SNUFF. 15 half bbls. J. D. Outcalt's, in small bladders, superior. For sale low by
o31 WILKINSON & ESLER.

CIGARS. 50,000 imported Havana, various brands; 34,000 Domestic, *low prices.* For sale by
o31 WILKINSON & ESLER.

NOTICE. 300 dozen Wool Hats, for sale very low by the case or dozen. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 7, 1851.

Things in General.

Popular enthusiasm changes about as rapidly as the weather. This time last week every exchange paper we received, was filled with articles laudatory of Kossuth. Since that time information has been received of the false step which he has taken at Marseilles in quarrelling with the officers of the National vessel, placed at his disposal, and attempting by his conduct to compromise our relations with nations with whom we are on friendly terms, and to whom we are bound by treaty stipulations. There seems to be but one opinion as to the impropriety of Kossuth's course in this respect. It has certainly lowered him in the estimation of all thinking men, but it cannot justify the tone which is adopted towards him by some Journals. With the usual exaggeration of excited feeling, we have been apt to award Kossuth a position to which neither he nor any other man is or has been entitled—an equality with Washington. The world has seen but one such man, we fear it will never see another. But it would be folly to deny to Kossuth the possession of splendid abilities, and gorgeous eloquence. His writing and speeches alone, of which no folly can deprive him, stamp his name with the impress of immortality. His actions prove the possessions of administrative talent of a high order, and the immense influence he gained over his countrymen, could never have been wielded by a common man.

But the people of this country are beginning to find out one painful and discouraging circumstance connected with European Democracy. It is radically tinctured and tainted with socialism and agrarianism. The idea of regulated freedom, as understood in the United States, is almost unknown. Even Kossuth consents to place himself by the side of such Red Republicans as Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin.—The movement in Europe is not simply, or even chiefly political. It is the uprising of the unpropertied against the propertied classes. We must confess that the French Republic looks to us very much like a failure, and we see no help for it. A sword is hard because it is made of steel, not because it has a particular form. We might fashion wood into the same form, and it would be nothing but wood after all. So it is with nations. If not suited for freedom, the mere *form* does not make them free, any more than the form of a sword can change wood into steel.

The elections in New York, so far as heard from, indicate a Democratic triumph, but they are too few to predicate any conclusion upon as to the result in the whole State. The city of New York, as well as the river counties, is reasonably sound upon the slavery question, and has gone strongly for the Democrats, but "the rural districts," as the Tribune calls them, are very much infected; and in them, perhaps the whig gains may be sufficient to counterbalance the Democratic gains in the city. "Cayuga bridge" has to be passed yet. We have a sort of notion however, that the Democrats have carried the State. If so, the whigs will have two States out of the thirty-one. Certainly a glorious minority! If the result does not belie all the indications, the next president will be a democrat. But all hands had better keep cool. We intend to do so as long as we can. About this time next year, how we *will* be going into it!—We anticipate a very exciting canvass. There will hardly be more than two candidates in the field.—Those of the old parties.

It is said that the new Enlargement of the Capitol will cost five millions of dollars. It ought to be, when finished, a magnificent building.

The New Jersey local elections, following the order of the day, have gone for the Democrats.

Hogs and Hog Drivers.

Some medical authority makes a statement predicated upon the weekly bills of mortality in London, to the effect that every change of wind to the North or North East is equivalent to a sentence of death against about three hundred persons in that metropolis, such being the average increase in the weekly returns of deaths under such circumstances. We do not know that the effects of sudden changes are quite so serious in this climate, where pulmonary complaints are quite rare; but we do know that they have a dreadful influence upon two year old hogs, whose thread of life is generally cut, together with their throats, during the first spell of cold weather. Man's inhumanity to hogs makes countless grunters mourn. Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by fat backbones. Now do we wax plump and oleaginous upon spare ribs and sausage meat; at least, if we don't we ought to. While living in the western part of the State, on the track of the horse and hog drovers from Kentucky, Tennessee and Western Virginia, we used to study the characteristics of this peculiar class of the *genus homo*. Our people in the East have no idea of the amount of stock driven into this State and South Carolina from the west. In one season, three years ago, we think, the record kept at the toll gate at Ashville, showed that eighty-three thousand head of hogs had passed that point alone. The men employed to drive these animals, can perform feats almost incredible. They are a species of human boa constrictor, never eating but once a day, and then swallowing at night from ten to sixteen cups of coffee, with biscuit and meat to match. We have seen eating that would frighten a dyspeptic, but we would not hope to be believed if we were to tell of it.

Of course, as the hogs are sold off, the services of the drivers are dispensed with, who then immediately return home, as they came, on foot, their employers giving them money for their expenses on the road, calculating thirty miles as a day's travel. We have been assured that they frequently make the journey in half the estimated time, and sometimes even in less, thus averaging over 60 miles a day.—Their plan is to start before breakfast in the morning, say about four o'clock, and keep going until dark night, never stopping for breakfast or dinner; but they make it all up at supper. *Well, they do!* We have met up in our time with some queer fish, but the East Tennessee hog-driver can take our hat. They *do say* that there are portions of East Tennessee so broken that the stock raised in the vallies has to be hoisted out with a block-and-tackle, there being no paths by which they can communicate with the rest of the world.

Rail Road Report.

We need hardly call attention to the Report of the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. It will be read with attention.—We are rejoiced to see the prospects of the Company so flattering, and with such cheering omens of future and permanent prosperity.

Please Correct.

We find an item going the rounds of our exchanges to the effect that Benjamin Fitzrandolph, of Bladen county, N. C., shot Joshua Bryan of the same county, on the 27th ult. This is an error and calculated to prejudice Mr. Fitzrandolph, who had nothing more to do with the matter than we had. The name of the man by whom Bryan was shot was Thomas McLelland. The mistake arose from some wrong information received by the Fayetteville Observer, which paper rectified its error immediately it became aware of its existence. By correcting this mistake, our exchanges will confer a favor upon us, and do justice to Mr. Fitzrandolph.

Political Excitement.

The world of politics, like that of finance, is subject to some strange excitements, during the reign of which, the voice of sober reason is unheard or unheeded; and when we remember how the steady and phlegmatic traders of Holland, at one time ran mad in speculation upon tulips and tulip-roots, we need not be much surprised at the otherwise incomprehensible movements of some of our more heated politicians. During the excitement through which we have just passed, we have heard it gravely asserted and asseverated by intelligent and patriotic gentlemen, that the Union *could not* last for two years, showing how little they had calculated, or how little allowance they had made for the really deep and reflective character of the American people, which acts not hastily—for the tenacity with which a powerful and prosperous organization, like that of our national confederacy, clings to existence—and for the thousand ties of consanguinity and intermarriage, of interest and association which would have to be severed before such an event could take place. The Union is not a mere speculation, or imaginary affair, founded upon a political fiction. Its only true existence and vitality is in the hearts and interests of the people, and while it can claim an abiding place there, all mere abstract ideas are perfectly powerless to endanger it. It is only when that union becomes so oppressive that it no longer retains its hold upon the affections of the great majority of the people of any section—when they feel that their interests are no longer safe in its keeping, that any real danger need be apprehended. From disunion openly avowed there is nothing to fear. From the covert advances of consolidation—everything. What secession or disunion must fail in seducing men into, consolidation may, nay, must *force* them to adopt as the only safe course. Our readers will remember that during the canvass in Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina, we anticipated, and foretold the success of the Union ticket. The people were not prepared for disunion, and the tide having reached its highest point in that direction, commenced receding more rapidly than it had advanced. We have now another and a more real cause of anxiety. This cause is to be found in the growth and audacity of an ultra Union party, which party, by conceding too much, and going for the Union at all hazards, may and will, unless checked, invite aggression and ultimate consolidation, proving fatal either to Union or liberty—possibly to both. We consider the Union mania which seems to be getting abroad, as far more dangerous than the disunion phantasies which it has replaced. For our own part, we must distrust the prudence of the ultra Unionism which seems to be the rage with many of our whig contemporaries. It is a hundred times more dangerous to the Union, than were ever the doctrines of Barnwell Rhett and his ultra followers. Were we a disunionist, we would go for consolidation as the most direct and practicable means of achieving our purpose. Do not our ultra Unionist friends see the danger of their course?

☞We have no disposition to enact a new version of "Much ado about Nothing," by protracting the controversy which our neighbor of the Herald seems to regard as in existence between us. We see no cause whatever for it; the printing of the Report of the Auditing Committee we did not seek or care for. Indeed, from the pressure of our different issues, we have not been able to attend to what business of that description we have already on hand, as he or his foreman must be aware, from our having been forced to send some away. As for the publishing of the Report in the Journal, it came to us as an advertisement, and we so treated it in stating our terms for publishing it, although we afterwards, for the information of our subscribers, published it gratis, as a matter of news. The Editor of the Herald says, that the Journal "knows very well that the printing of the Report of the Convention so often alluded to, was considered as a piece of job work and not as an advertisement, and that any paper would gladly have published it without charge as an item of general intelligence." In the latter part of this statement the Herald is correct, and we did so publish it; but in the first he is mistaken, so far as we are concerned, for we did consider it as an advertisement, because we were of opinion that it was so offered. The editor of the Herald took a different view of the matter, and in doing so, according to his understanding of the case, he acted perfectly right. In stating our position, we were careful from the first to make this explanation. We must therefore attribute the tone of the Herald, in the last two numbers of that paper, to a misconception. If we were to connect any deliberate purpose with its remarks, we could draw no other conclusion than a desire to prejudice us with the committee.

If the Editor of the Herald will again look coolly at the concluding part of our article of Saturday last, he will see it is fairly susceptible of no interpretation that would imply any denial of his personal courtesy. If our words conveyed such an impression, they failed to embody our meaning. As for the little squibs that have latterly passed between us, we hope nobody thinks us sufficiently thinskinned to take offence at them, the more so as we are vain enough to suppose that we can hold our own with most folks in such little encounters. As for being the "venerable," or anything else, why that's pretty much our own fault, as he says.

We hope that this trifling controversy may end here. We have no wish for the last word. We even pass over the insinuation that we do nothing directly, which, were we in a squabblesome mood, we would *directly* contradict. We have said our say and close our side of this little account finally.

☞The Fayetteville Observer "sticks to *its* misrepresentations," and like Goldsmith's Schoolmaster, although vanquished argues still.

The resolutions of Mr. Wheeler were, as we have all along contended, introduced into the Democratic county convention at Tammany Hall, New York, for the purpose of distracting that body. The resolutions in support and affirmation of the compromise were coupled with others denunciatory of the Democratic organization and candidates, and the convention could not entertain them, coming so attended, without dissolving its connexion with the State convention and State organization, under which it was acting. Mr. Wheeler knew this, and like an insidious enemy, he so introduced them, for the purpose of proclaiming the refusal of the convention to entertain them, as a triumph of Free Soilism. Cannot the Observer now see how he could be—nay—we assert is, and is known to be, a mere tool of sectional cliques, and can it not farther see how its own course is in direct furtherance of the unworthy projects of such men against the only safe party at the present crisis—the National Democrats.

The Right of Search Re-asserted.

It is said that Mr. Crampton the British charge de affairs, has presented to this government despatches, in which it is stated that the French and English Governments have issued orders to their naval commanders in the American seas, in case of any more expeditions sailing against Cuba, to search all suspicious vessels, whether sailing under the U. States or other colors. This is neither more nor less than a re-assertion of the Right of Search, the attempt to enforce which by England resulted in the war of 1812.

☞At Washington, it is said that Chevalier Hulseman has communicated to Mr. Webster instructions from his government to ask for his passports—that is, to withdraw, as soon as Kossuth enters upon the stage as the guest of the government and people of the United States.

It is also said that Mr. Fillmore is the most liberal whig president we have ever had. He gives all his patronage to Democratic States—for the obvious reason that there are no whig States to give it to. If there are three States still nominally whig, it is only because their elections have not yet come round.—The Fayetteville Observer complains that we *will* keep our readers in the dark as to the true position of the whig party. Looking at the above, and taking the thing generally and particularly, we should say that to the very best of our knowledge and belief, the true position of the whig party at the present time is *nowhere*.

From California—More Gold.

The steamship Cherokee arrived at New York at six o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 1st inst., with $2,200,000 in gold and a large number of passengers.

Her news is favorable. The miners were never more prosperous, and the fall trade, it is thought, will be good. More gold is on its way, and a large quantity may be expected.

The election returns show a majority for all the candidates on the democratic ticket, averaging from 1,000 to 5,000. Bigler is elected governor by about 1,500 majority. Both of the democratic candidates are elected to Congress, and all the State ticket is elected by from 1000 to 5000 majority. The legislature is strongly democratic. The whole vote of the State is 45,000. Purdy, dem., is elected Lieut. Governor. The State Comptroller (Marshall) was to leave for Washington on the 4th of October.

From Havana.

The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston at midnight on Saturday, from Havana, which port she left on Tuesday the 28th ult. The news is not important, if we except that in relation to the imprisonment of Mr. Thrasher, the editor of the *Faro Industrial* newspaper, which paper was suppressed about the 1st of September, on suspicion of being a Creole organ.—Mr. Thrasher had made extensive arrangements for carrying on his business, all of which were rendered useless, and he was ruined by this measure. He remained at Havana, in the hope of being allowed to resume his publication, but in the meantime his kindness and attention to the American prisoners excited the suspicions of the Spanish authorities. His letters were opened, and even his private correspondence, handed him by the officers of the American steamers, taken from his person and examined, but nothing found to implicate him, until a letter was found upon his desk sealed, which on being opened, proved to be in cypher. Mr. Thrasher denied all knowledge of it, but this denial did not avail him—He was thrown into a cell in the Punta fort, a loathsome excavation in the rock, below the level of the Sea, and always damp and dark, with no furniture but a bare bench. No one was allowed to visit him. In this again, the conduct of Mr. Owen is represented as being contemptible in the extreme. Either this man Owen is a miserable scoundrel, or he has been terribly misrepresented.

Foreign News.

The Steamship Franklin arrived at New York on the 2nd, with four days later from Europe. We note nothing of peculiar importance. The accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are to the effect that ten thousand more soldiers are needed, to carry on the war against the Caffirs. The ministerial crisis in France has not yet passed, and matters there look very serious.

The Queen of Spain had written a congratulatory letter to the Cubans, rejoicing in the defeat of the invading party, and the execution of Lopez. War is threatened between Austria and Turkey. It would seem that Kossuth has no intention of settling in the United States, or any where else. He is striving to collect money and stir up a new revolutionary movement in Europe. Perhaps his object may be good enough, but he ought not to have expected, or wished to have made, a national vessel of the United States the point from which to direct his movements against governments with which we are friendly, as he did at Marseilles.

Kossuth.

It would seem from the accounts received by the Europa, that M. Kossuth has left the U. S. Steamer Mississippi, in dudgeon with Captain Long, her commander. The misunderstanding is said to have taken place at Marseilles. Capt. Long, not wishing Kossuth while under the protection of the American flag, to do anything which might compromise the American government in its relations with friendly powers, probably remonstrated with him, and he took offence, and left the Mississippi at Gibraltar.—Another explanation is given of the circumstance of his leaving the Steamer, to the effect that he left the Mississippi, because the Captain insisted upon steaming direct to New York, without calling at Southampton. There is a screw loose somewhere. It is even said that Kossuth has written a letter, abusing both Captain Long and the American Consul at Marseilles. Perhaps the annexed despatch, which we find in the Washington Union, may throw some light upon the subject.

It is rumored that Barron Koller, the Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, has orders to demand his passports and leave London, the moment Kossuth arrives and is publicly received at Southampton.

NEW YORK, Nov 1.—The New York Herald says that despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Morgan, which render it doubtful whether Kossuth will visit America. It is said that Kossuth makes no secret of his intentions to raise funds in England and France for the purpose of attacking Austria and revolutionizing Europe. The avowal of this intention constituted the reason for which the French authorities refused to allow him to land.

Louisiana Election.

The whigs have carried the city of New Orleans, electing their candidates for Mayor, auditor and members of both branches of the State Legislature. In the first district, Louis St. Martin, Dem., is elected to congress; in the second, J. Aristide Landry, whig.

New York Elections.

An election was held in the State of New York on the 4th inst., for State officers generally, including the Judiciary and Legislature, but not for Governor or Lieut. Governor. The returns, so far as received, are favourable to the Democrats, who have carried the city of New York by a majority of from three to four thousand for their State ticket. The Democrats have also elected the whole of their four State Senators from the city, and a large majority of the sixteen Assembly men. They have also elected their aldermen in fifteen of the wards. In fact, the Democrats have swept the city. Kings county gives 1200 Democratic majority, and Erie county 95 majority.

☞It would seem that there is a concerted movement in Mexico for the restoration of Santa Anna and the overthrow of Arista's administration. Santa Anna's partizans are very busy, and we may soon look for another pronunciamento, followed by the triumphant entry of the one legged General. The Mexicans are about as fit for a republic as our negroes are for freedom.

Mr. Calhoun on Amendments to the Constitution.

It is well known that, towards the close of his life, Mr. Calhoun frequently indicated his partiality to some amendment of the Constitution, by obtaining new guarantees for the salvation and security of the South. The precise nature of the amendment is developed in his new work on government, vol. 1, page 392, as follows:

"How the constitution could be best modified, so as to effect the object, can only be authoritatively determined by the amending power. It may be done in various ways. Among others, it might be effected through a recognition of the executive department; so that its powers, instead of being vested, as they now are, in a single officer, should be vested in two;—to be so elected, as that the two should be constituted the special organs and representatives of the respective sections, in the executive department of the government; and requiring each to approve all the acts of Congress before they shall become laws. One might be charged with the administration of matters connected with the foreign relations of the country and the other, of such as were connected with its domestic institutions; the selection to be decided by lot. It would thus effect, more simply, what was intended by the original provisions of the constitution, in giving to one of the majorities composing the government, a decided preponderance in the electoral college—and to the other majority a still more decided influence in the eventual choice—in case the college failed to elect a President. It was intended to effect an equilibrium between the larger and smaller States in this department—but which, in practice, has entirely failed; and, by its failure, done much to disturb the whole system, and to bring about the present dangerous state of things.

"Indeed, it may be doubted, whether the framers of the constitution did not commit a great mistake, in constituting a single, instead of a plural executive. Nay, it may even be doubted whether a single chief magistrate—invested with all the powers properly appertaining to the executive department of the government, as is the President—is incompatible with the permanence of a popular government; especially in a wealthy and populous community, with a large revenue and a numerous body of officers and employees. Certain it is, that there is no instance of a popular government so constituted, which has long endured. Even ours, thus far, furnishes no evidence in its favor, and not a little against it; for, to it, the present disturbed and dangerous state of things, which threatens the country with monarchy, or disunion, may be justly attributed. On the other hand, the two most distinguished constitutional governments of antiquity, both in respect to permanence and power, had a dual executive. I refer to those of Sparta and of Rome. The former had two hereditary, and the latter two elective chief magistrates. It is true, that England, from which ours, in this respect, is copied, has a single hereditary head of the executive department of her government; but it is not less true, that she has had many and arduous struggles, to prevent her chief magistrate from becoming absolute; and that, to guard it effectually, she was finally compelled to divest him, substantially, of the power of administering the government, by transferring it, practically, to a cabinet of responsible ministers, who, by established custom, cannot hold office, unless supported by a majority of the two houses of Parliament. She has thus avoided the danger of the chief magistrate becoming absolute; and contrived to unite, substantially, a single with a plural executive, in constituting that department of her government. We have no such guard, and can have none such, without an entire change in the character of our government; and her example, of course, furnishes no evidence in favor of a single chief magistrate in a popular form of government like ours—while the examples of former times, and our own, thus far, furnish strong evidence against it.

"But it is objected that a plural executive necessarily leads to intrigue and discord among its members; and that it is inconsistent with prompt and efficient action. This may be true, when they are all elected by the same constituency; and may be a good reason, where this is the case, for preferring a single executive, with all its objections, to a plural executive. But the case is very different where they are elected by different constituencies—having conflicting and hostile interests; as would be the fact in the case under consideration. Here the two would have to act, concurringly, in approving the acts of Congress—and, separately, in the sphere of their respective departments. The effect, in the latter case, would be, to retain all the advantages of a single executive, as far as the administration of the laws were concerned; and, in the former, to insure harmony and concord between the two sections, and through them, in the government. For as no act of Congress could become a law without the assent of the chief magistrates representing both sections, each, in the elections would choose the candidate, who, in addition to being faithful to its interests, would best command the esteem and confidence of the other section. And thus, the presidential election, instead of dividing the Union into hostile geographical parties, the stronger struggling to enlarge its powers, and the weaker to defend its rights—as is now the case—would become the means of restoring harmony and concord to the country and the government. It would make the Union a union in truth—a bond of mutual affection and brotherhood; and not a mere connection used by the stronger as the instrument of dominion and aggrandizement—and submitted to by the weaker only from the lingering remains of former attachment, and the fading hope of being able to restore the government to what it was originally intended to be, a blessing to all.

"Such is the disease—and such the character of the only remedy which can reach it. In conclusion, there remains to be considered, the practical question,—Shall it be applied? Shall the only power which can apply it be invoked for the purpose?

"The responsibility of answering this solemn question, rests on the States composing the stronger section. Those of the weaker are in a minority, both of the States and of population; and, of consequence, in every department of the government. They, then, cannot be responsible for an act which requires the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses of Congress, or two-thirds of the States to originate, and three-fourths of the latter to consummate. With such difficulties in their way, the States of the weaker section can do nothing, however disposed, to save the Union and the government, without the aid and co-operation of the States composing the stronger section: but with their aid and co-operation both may be saved. On the latter, therefore, rests the responsibility of invoking the high power, which alone can apply the remedy:—and, if they fail to do so, of all the consequences which may follow."

TO BE KNIGHTED.—The Queen of England has signified her intention of conferring the honor of Knighthood upon Mr. Fox, the Contractor. Mr. Paxton, the designer, and Mr. Cubitt, the Engineer of the Crystal Palace.

☞When a steamboat gets aground in any of the western rivers, she waits until she gets the fever and ague, and then *shakes* herself off. A western steamboat, with a good stout ague, is something to look at. It beats the circus.

Finances of the United States.

It appears from the Treasurer's statement that the amount of money in the various depositories of the United States, and subject to draft on the 27th of last month, was $14,575,187 43.

☞We learn from the Observer of 4th inst., that the amount received on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road during the month of October, was $865 19.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.

Capt. Ford of the Texan Rangers was wounded at Matamoras during the conflict on the 30th ult., and Capt. Langstreth a merchant residing there was killed.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 15th ult., have been received, which state that the British Minister had demanded from Arista an immediate reply to the despatches of Lord Palmerston, and threatened that if it were not given the Mexican Ports should positively be blockaded.

Tel. Cor. Char. Courier.

PRODUCTIONS OF SPAIN.—The present grain crop of Spain is 120,000,000 of *fanegas* or 171,000,000 of bushels, of which three-fourths is wheat and one-fourth rye. But one-half the country is under cultivation; of this four-fifths is devoted to grain, and one-fifth to other crops. The production of wine is estimated, by an able and well informed writer in the French Moniteur, at 240,000 gallons.

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAILROAD.

The President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company respectfully submit to the Stockholders, their 16th annual report, showing the business of the Company for the year ending the 30th of September, 1851.

The receipts have been as follows, viz:

From through passengers	$126,509 68	
" way passengers	75,350 61	
" steamboat freight, meals, &c.	16,383 83	
" Railroad freights	93,348 93	
" rents, transportation of mail, &c.	80,629 61	
" sale of old iron	35,996 75	
		$497,219 41

EXPENDITURES.

TRANSPORTATION.		
For repair of locomotives	$14,130 06	
" cost of 2 locomotives	15,300 45	
	29,430 51	
" coaches and cars, including cost of 40 new trucks	21,447 20	
" transportation, including station expenses	57,905 83	
	108,783 54	
ROAD REPAIRS.		
For pay of overseers, hands &c	26,855 28	
" subsistence & clothing	10,862 92	
" cost of materials	7,888 98	
	45,607 18	
STEAMBOATS.		
For repairs	31,603 53	
" fuel	25,307 07	
" subsistence and pay of officers and hands	65,706 58	
	122,617 18	
Office expenses	247 50	
		277,255 20
Difference in favor of receipts		$219,964 21

If from the above we deduct the amount of sales of old Iron $35,996 75, it leaves a balance of $183,967 46, and if from this we take interest account $65,198 85 it gives us the nett profits for the year, of $118,768 61.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Nett profits of the year as above shown	$118,768 61	
Sales of old Iron as above	35,996 75	
Cash and other assets on hand at the commencement of the year	123,485 68	
		$278,251 04
Increase of debt in purchase of Iron		25,114 49
		$303,365 53

This has been disposed of as follows:

For reconstruction of Road	$177,037 17	
40 bonds redeemed and in hands of our agents in London, Messrs. Collmann & Stolterfoht	35,555 55	
Paid to Wilmington & Manchester Road	168 00	
Paid for our own stock in travel	500 00	
65 shares of Washington & New Orleans Telegraph Company stock	3,250 00	
Charged profit and loss account, as per resolution of Stockholders at last meeting	951 61	
Cash and other assets on hand	85,903 20	
		$303,365 53

The debt of the Company on the 30th of September, amounted to $1,133,103 85, for the details of which we refer you to the Treasurer's accounts hereto appended, and to the report of the Committee on accounts, which is also appended.

To meet this amount of indebtedness, the Company have, besides the income from the regular business of the Road and the cash and other assets on hand, 11,622 shares of their own stock, which at par value, would amount to $1,162,200 00

And 65 shares of Washington and New Orleans Telegraphic Company's stock at $50 per share 3,250 00

$1,165,450 00

a sum $32,346 15 greater than our debt.

As to the disposition of this surplus stock, the auditing committee have made a recommendation which we think should claim your serious consideration and which it is for you to dispose of as you may deem advisable.

It will be perceived that a large increase in the amounts of Steamboat and Transportation expenditures has occurred during the past year. This has been caused, by the necessity of a thorough repair to the Steamer C. Vanderbilt. She has been rebuilt from her keel up, her machinery renewed in every part where the slightest defect could be discovered; and she is now a new Boat in all but her name: Also, to meet the demands for Transportation, the Board deemed it to be the true policy to obtain a sufficient number of Cars and Locomotives to do the business of the Road promptly, and to carry into effect this purpose two first class Locomotives and about 40 freight Cars have been purchased and paid for during the year, adding something over $50,000 to the items of Steamboat repairs and expenditures for Transportation.

The handsome increase on receipts from Railroad freights, demonstrates that the expenditures in this department were judiciously made.

Notwithstanding the most persevering exertions on the part of our Engineers and agents of Transportation to forward the freight which had accumulated in consequence of the destruction of Neuse Bridge, by fire, on the 26th of June, it was found to be extremely difficult to do so. These unremitting calls upon our motive power, and the liability to accident, to one or more of our Locomotives, induced the Board to order one additional Engine, which is to be delivered in April next. This together with one which we are having constructed in the shops, will place the company in possession of ample power to meet the demands in this department.

We take pleasure in stating that our company has never been in as good condition to carry on its operations as at the present time, the Road being well stocked with Locomotives, Coaches and freight Cars; all in excellent order, and our Steamboats in like good condition, with the exception of the Dudley which will require repairs this year.

In our report to you at your last annual meeting, the opinion was expressed and confidently believed that before this time, we should have completed the re-laying of the Road, with the heavy Iron Rail, but owing to circumstances we could not control, we have been unable to fulfil this promise. We have lost nearly two months waiting for Iron, and during the month of July we could not lay down Rails owing to our inability to transport them over the Neuse. We have yet about 14 miles to relay, the Iron for which is daily expected, bills of lading for 4 cargoes having been already received.

We had hoped at this meeting to present you with an account of the entire expense of re-construction, whereby you might see the whole cost of the road to date. We regret that we have been disappointed in this, but are gratified in saying that our anticipations of the saving in expenses, consequent upon the re-construction of the road in every department in which we have been able to test them, have been fully realised.

The road, so far as it has been relaid, compares favorably with the best roads in the country, and instead of the complaints and denunciations of travellers which have been heaped upon us for years, without stint, and which were to some extent deserved when our old flat bar road was in use, we hear from all, commendation and praise for the ease and speed with which they are transported over our line.

During the year a contract was made, to embank so much of the truss-work at Rockfish and Neuse river, as it was deemed safe to close up. The embankment on the south side of Rockfish is now nearly completed, and that on the north side, in a state of forwardness, the contractors expecting to complete it by the middle of December, when they will remove their force to the Neuse.

The Board have also contracted for an extension of the warehouse in Wilmington—the present warehouse being found to be too small to hold the goods offered for transportation. This extension is to be expected will be finished in time to accommodate the spring business.

The Board were induced to make a contract with the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company to put up the Posts &c. for a line of Telegraphic wires from the junction with the Petersburg Rail Road to Wilmington.—This work has been done on favorable terms for the Telegraph company and at but little expense to this Company, in consequence of our having on hand a large number of wooden rails, removed from the Road, to be replaced by the Iron Rail. This work has been paid for in stock of the Telegraph company, sixty five shares at $50 per share. We find the Telegraph a great convenience, as by contract with that company we are entitled to use of the line free of charge; and although this stock should pay no dividends, yet this company will be fully repaid by the advantages which they derive from its use.

After deducting amount charged for sales of old Iron, this and last year, it will be seen that the receipts of the present year exceed those of last, $39,222 74, and the fact that the greater portion of this increase is derived from our local business, is well calculated to inspire us with confidence in the progressive improvement and permanent stability of the investment which you have made in this work, for after all, it is to the local business we must look for a steady and healthful support.

For the details of the Steam Boat portion of the line you are referred to Col. Miller's report.

Considering the exhibit of the receipts of the Company during our past fiscal year ending September 30th, the increase during the early part of October, giving flattering assurance of our prospects for the future, the certainty of a considerable reduction of our expenses hereafter and the sound and healthy condition of the Company generally, the Board have been induced to declare a dividend of profits of three dollars on the share to the Stockholders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX McRAE, Pres't.

Fugitive Slave Case at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 1.

The U. S. Deputy Marshall arrested Henry, the fugitive slave of Dr Duvall, of Prince Georges' Co., Md., in Columbia, last night, and brought him here for examination before Commissioner McAllister.

The proceedings were summary. The owner and the two witnesses swore to his identity. The Commissioner delivered the fugitive at once to the calimant, who drove off with him in a close carriage. There was no disposition manifested for a violation of the law, nor did the case produce the least excitement.

The Steamship Falcon, with 300 passengers and $230,000 in gold dust, arrived at New Orleans Oct 31st, from Chagres and Havana.

W. S. Wilson, a Union democrat, a member elect to the convention, and a lawyer of high talent and standing, is spoken of as a candidate for one of the vacant places in the Senate of the United States from Mississippi.

"Is your horse perfectly gentle, Mr. Trotter?" "Perfectly gentle, sir—the only fault he has got—if that be a fault—is a playful habit of extending the hinder hoofs now and then." "By 'extending the hinder hoofs,' you don't mean kicking, I hope." "Some people call it kicking, Mr. Green, but it is only a slight reaction of the muscles—a disease rather than a vice." Exit Green, whistling.

The Last Day of the Exhibition.

The World's Exhibition, at London, was finally closed on the 15th ult., after being open upwards of five months. It had been closed to the public several days previously. The London Times has the following account of the final scene on the last public day:

As the day wore on a remarkable concentration of people in the nave began to be discernible. The side avenues and courts were deserted, and from end to end of the building nothing was to be seen but a great sea of human beings filling up the centre, and agitated by a thousand different currents of curiosity, which kept the mass in motion without progress. Time passed, and the circulation in the transept became rather impeded. The people seemed to be taking up their position there, and the galleries, as far as the eye could reach, were occupied by spectators, who, as they gazed on the vast assemblage beneath, evidently appeared to expect that some public demonstration was about to be made.

The organs, which had been played continually during the early part of the day, were now silent; and even that wonderful man, Herr Sommer, with his still more wonderful instrument, sent forth no longer those astonishing volumes of sound which have rendered him, *par excellence*, the trumpeter of the Exhibition. Nothing was to be heard but that strange and mysterious hum of voices which, rising from all large assemblages, is imposing, but which, in the Crystal Palace, swelling upward from more than fifty thousand people, leaves an impression upon the mind not soon to be forgotten. It was drawing near five o'clock, the whole east and west, the area of the transept, and the galleries might be seen packed with a dense mass of black hats, through which, at intervals, a straggling female bonnet emerged here and there into light.

The vast multitude had now become stationary, and were evidently awaiting, in silent but intense excitement, the last act of a great event, immortal in the annals of the nineteenth century. It was a most solemn and affecting scene, such as has rarely been witnessed, and for which an opportunity cannot soon again rise. Words cannot do it justice, and fail utterly to convey the mystery and the grandeur thus embodied to the eye. Let the reader fancy what it must have been to comprehend with one glance fifty thousand people assembled under one roof in a fairy palace, with walls of iron and glass, the strongest and the most fragile material happily and splendidly combined. Let him, if he can, picture himself that assemblage in the centre of that edifice, filled with specimens of human industry and natural wealth, from every civilized community and the remotest corners of the globe. Let him tax his imagination to the uttermost, and still beyond the material magnificence of the spectacle presented to him—let him remember that the stream of life on which he looks down contains in it the intellect and the heart of the greatest metropolis in the most powerful empire in the world—that strong feelings, such as rarely find utterance in a form so sublime, are about to find expression from that multitude, and that in heathen times, even when liberty was still a new power upon the earth, the voice of the people was held to be the voice of God.

Not only the days, but the minutes of the Great Exhibition were numbered, and the first sign of its dissolution was given by Osler's crystal fountain.—Just before five o'clock struck the feathery jet of water from Osler's crystal fountain suddenly ceased, and the silence of the vast assemblage became deeper and more intense. The moment at last came—Mr. Bradshaw appeared at the west corner of the transept gallery on the south side, bearing a large red flag in his hand. This he displayed as the clock struck, and instantly all the organs in the building were hurling into the air the well known notes of the national anthem. At the same moment the assembled multitude uncovered; and those who saw this act of loyalty from an advantageous position will long remember the effect which it produced upon their minds. Where just before nothing was visible but a mass of black hats stretching away until lost in the distance, immediately there appeared a great sea of upturned animated faces, and to the solemn silence of expectancy succeeded a volume of sound in which the voices of the people were heartily joined.

As soon as the anthem had closed there arose such cheers as Englishmen alone know how to give. These were continued for several minutes, and when the last of them died away there passed over the entire building, and with an effect truly sublime, a tremendous rolling sound, like that of thunder, caused by thousands of feet stamping their loyalty upon the floors. Under this demonstration every part of the edifice trembled, and, as it swept from west to east, many an eye was raised with anxiety to the girders and pillars, which in long perspective were stretched out before them. And now the time had arrived for the death peal of the Exhibition to be rung out. Some one hung out from the gallery of the transept a piece of calico, on which was inscribed the well known passage from Shakspeare's Tempest, &c.

"Our revels now are ended; these our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and,
Are melted into air, into thin air;
And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself—
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind."

A minute or two was allowed to elapse before the fatal signal was given, and during this brief interval the assemblage remained silent and motionless. At last it came, and a perfect storm of bell peals broke over the building. The committee seemed to have collected all their strength for a last effort in this department of their duties, and we do hope that to the other statistics of the great undertaking now closed may at once be added the number of tympanums broken on the final day. Ireland has sent the most powerful bells to the exhibition, but these resources, added to the bells of all nations, were deemed insufficient, and China had to come to the rescue with her gongs, and India to strike up some fine savage notes from her tom-toms, before the signs of an intention to depart were unmistakably manifested.—The concourse of people for a long time remained massed together, as if no power could separate or fuse them: but at last small currents and ripples of human beings might be seen setting towards the exit-doors, and these gradually increased in volume and rapidity as the shades of evening fell. One by one the gas lamps were lighted, and the building, divided between the empire of day and night, assumed an aspect curiously in harmony with its defunct character.

The crowds flowed out faster every minute, and first the western and then the eastern portions of the nave began to show vacant spaces. In the mean time the ringing of the bells was occasionally suspended, and in the intervals hearty cheers were given for Prince Albert, for the Prince of Wales, for Mr. Paxton, for Mr. Fox, for the exhibiters, and upon various other grounds. An attempt, too, was made by some vocalists to get up a musical performance, but their efforts were instantly drowned by the revived energies of the ringers. Some one proposed a cheer for Kossuth; but it met with no response, except some derisive laughter. The galleries and the eastern and western naves had now been completely cleared, but a dense body still clung round the crystal fountain, many filling bottles with water from it as a memento, and others struggling in vain to approach it for that purpose. The police and the sappers appeared on the scene, first in small knots, and then, when they had moved the people on a little, in extended line. By gently pressing on them they at last induced them to go, but it was dark and half past 6 o'clock before the building was completely cleared, and the bells finally ceased tolling.

The Executive Committee, and the chief members of their staff, met in the transept when it was all over, and many and hearty were the congratulations which they exchanged on the happy termination of their brilliant labors. It is rarely, indeed, that a body of men have assembled at the close of any undertaking with more legitimate ground for feeling pleasure and satisfaction. The Great Exhibition has been mainly the work of their hands, and its triumphant success is naturally regarded by them as their highest reward. Even the sappers participated in the gratification which the event of Saturday inspired, and before the building was left to silence and solitude they made its dim and shadowy interior ring with three hearty cheers for the Queen.

The Savanah *

Expenses of the American Department of the Great Exhibition.

The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer furnishes the following:

The American part of the Exhibition is under a heavy obligation to the commissioner of the United States. Edward Riddle, Esq. I have seen three thick octavo volumes in manuscript, of the report of that gentleman, embracing not only descriptions of articles, and a narration of proceedings connected with the American department, but a body of most intelligent and valuable commentaries on the contributions of other nations. It presents a *coup d'œil* of the entire magnificent pageant which will in vain be sought for in the fugitive accounts of the newspapers, and if published, as I trust it will be, may be regarded as a permanent record, next in authenticity, and quite equal in usefulness, to the report of the royal commissioners themselves.

It appears from one of the statements of this report, that Mr. Riddle's expenditures in the regular discharge of his duties as commissioner, have been £4 315 8s. 4d. of which sum, that royal merchant, George Peabody, Esq., advanced £3.000, and Mr. Riddle furnishing at his own risk, £1.315 8s 4d. In these accounts is included no charge for Mr. R.'s services. The following table shows the appropriations made by various governments for defraying the expenses of their several commissioners appointed to superintend the interests of their exhibitors at the Fair:

The States of the Zoll Verien	£61,000	Portugal	6,000
	400	Sardinia	3.000
Greece		Papal States	2.000
Turkey	6,000	Tuscany	2.100
Denmark, Rixdand, dollars	6.000	Tunis	1.800
		Switzerland	2.800
Austria	25.000	Sweden and Norway	1.700
France	30.400	Russia	8,000
Spain	8,000	Belgium	7,200

What a picture does that simple table present of the energy and influence of the British nation!—What other, within or without the limits of Christendom, could have so interested the feelings and conciliated the regard of the people and their rulers in every civilized and most of the heathen countries of the world, as to bring them up to her capital willing and friendly rivals for distinctions and rewards dependent entirely upon her arbitration? "Peace has her victories as well as war," and in chronicles of these times, the London Fair will rank with Trafalgar and Blenheim or any of England's proudest achievements in their days.

It will be recollected that the British Government required that every article entered at the Fair from a foreign country should come with a mark of approval from a central authority, recognized as such by the government. The President designated as such "central authority" for the United States, the National Institute, and it was from the Executive Committee of the Institute, Colonel Force being Chairman, that Mr. Riddle received his appointment. The valuable and important document to which I have referred, belongs to the Institute, and will be preserved in its archives. Mr. Riddle, of course, presents a demand for the reimbursements of the funds which he has expended out of his own means, and for the return of the loan made him by Mr. Peabody.

"Where will the money come from," is now the question, for the operations of the Institute have been crippled for several years past by the want of means enough to pay for the printing of their proceedings; and they have expended some seven hundred dollars in the arrangements which they were requred to make in connection with the Exhibition, independently of those belonging to Mr. Riddle's mission. It is so manifest that a great service has been rendered the whole country in the measures taken by the Institute to facilitate the transportation of contributions to London, and care of them after their arrival there, that it cannot be doubted that the public will in some mode make up the amount expended for these objects.

Defining a Position.

The Marion (Ala.) Commonwealth, was the only Whig paper of Alabama that espoused the southern cause in the late canvass. That paper announces its acquiescense in the decision of the south, and adds that hereafter it will fight the battle of the south on the democratic platform. The editor says:

"For our own part, we see nothing better than to fall back upon the democratic platform, and assist in making the principles of the democratic party the prominent policy of the country. For a limitation of the powers of the federal government and opposition to that bane of the south—high protective tariff and a maintenance of the doctrine of State Rights, we can look alone to the democratic party. Acting upon this conviction, the result of our best judgment, we take our stand upon the democratic platform, for weal or for woe.

"The whig party of the south is virtually disorganized. It can never make another stand upon its principles, and the measures for which it has contended for years. The leaders of the party see this, and their effort now is, to keep up the false issue they presented during the last canvass of 'Union' and 'Disunion,' and upon that to fight the next presidential campaign. With such jugglery we shall take neither part nor lot."

Direct Trade.

Speaking of the circumstances which invite direct trade between the South and ports on the continent of Europe, the Southern Press remarks:

"The city of Liverpool occupies the same position as to the other cities of Europe, in reference to our trade, that New York does as to the other cities of this country. Liverpool is the nearest to us, and concentrates not only the articles of British, but of continental production we want. But of late years, manufactures have increased rapidly on the continent, in France, Holland, and Switzerland. And the question now is whether a Southern port shall send a large part of her exports via New York and Liverpool to Havre, Amsterdam, and Antwerp, and receive her returns by the same circuit, or go and return direct. It must be obvious that the extra expense of two transhipments on such a route is very great, and the loss of time considerable. And to save these, some advantages could be relinquished of the more comprehensive markets we now deal in. The cities of the continent have plenty of capital, and we scarcely doubt they can furnish it at a much lower rate than what we now use. Indeed, we can hardly account for the clumsy and costly manner in which the business is done. A shipper of tobacco or cotton at present draws a bill on his consignee in Europe on time, and gets it cashed in an American bank, and pays virtually 10 or 12 per cent, interest, the value of money here. Why is there not in Richmond, Charleston, and New Orleans, English, French, and Dutch capital to advance on shipments, at the rate of five per cent. per annum?"

The Cities of Europe.

Galignani's Paris Messenger says: "There is hardly a great city of Europe which one might not suppose to be inhabited by wild beasts rather than by men, or by enemies rather than citizens, such is the formidable character of the means employed to secure its tranquility and obedience. Ramparts frown on the people from the river side or the brow of the hill; there are barracks and guard houses in every quarter; there are troops always in movement; the drum never ceases; at every public place you may stumble on a group of soldiers, ready to turn out on the approach of an officer in command; and you feel as if it were not so much a city as a camp you are dwelling in. France is hardly more unfortunate in this respect than the other great powers of Europe; but here are, we believe, still about a hundred thousand soldiers in the department of Seine; and Lyons a mere manufacturing city, is policed by more than thirty thousand."

Sons of Temperance.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance has been in session here this week.

On Thursday, an Address was delivered in the Commons Hall, at eleven o'clock, by Mr. Hewlett; and in the evening Addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. A Shaw and Prof. Deems. The audiences were large and appeared to be deeply interested in the good cause.

On Thursday night a Party was given by the Sons at the Masonic Hall, which, we learn, was well attended.

We learn that there were about one hundred members of the Grand Division in attendance. The procession, which moved from the Masonic Hall, down Fayetteville Street, to Temperance Hall, and thence to the Capitol, presented quite an imposing appearance.

Mr. John B. Odom, of Northampton, was elected Grand Worthy Patriarch; Mr. Luke Blackmer, of Rowan, Grand Worthy Associate; and Mr. A M. Gorman, of this place, was re-elected Grand Scribe.

We learn that the next Annual Meeting of the Grand Division will be held in Salisbury.

Raleigh Standard, 1st inst.

From Dickens' Household Words.

Change and the Changeless.

The eye that sparkles with a flash of mirth
Is quench'd ere long in swelling streams of sorrow;
Tears flood the source where laughter had its birth;
To-day we smile—we melt in woe to-morrow.

The traits and lineaments we hold so dear,
Harden and stiffen in a marble slumber;
We look our last upon the funeral gear,
And add one sleeper to a countless number.

But love is changeless in the changeless soul,
Though born of earth, and rear'd in homes that perish;
Buoyed on the wings of ages as they roll,
It clings to memories it was wont to cherish.

Amidst the glories of yon radient skies,
Transplanted thither from its mortal dwelling,
It dreams of those for whom in fleshy guise,
With tenderest thoughts its faithful breast was swelling.

Oh! fondly nurture in thy heart of hearts,
The precious germ whose produce blossoms ever;
And when thy spirit from the body parts,
Life's sacred ties e'en death will fail to sever!

Ocean Steam Navigation.

Mr. Vanderbilt, of New York, has shown great enterprize in Ocean Navigation. Six ships are now built and equipped to convey the mails from the U. States to San Francisco, for which the government pays nothing until the ships are in service, then to pay the sum of $30,000 per annum for that service, for each ship, whilst he should continue so to transport the mail, and no longer, not asking one dollar from the public treasury, except as a reasonable compensation for services when performed.

"Mr. Vanderbilt has now five steamers running, and accomplishes the distance tri-monthly. Those five would, at $30.000 each, carry the mails between New York and San Francisco for $150.000. A sixth vessel, it is understood, will be launched within a few days; thus the cost, embracing six steamers, on a shorter route, would be but $180.000. Mr V. returned in November from England, without a vestige of a steamship, except the *Prometheus*—half finished; and, in the latter part of December, went with her to Central America, where he examined the route, and was confirmed in the idea of navigating the river, and returned here about the 1st of March, and then built, for his company, the following steamers now on the river: The Sir Henry Bulwer, John M. Clayton, and Joseph L White. Thus three iron ships, of three hundred tons each, were sent out in pieces, and competent workmen were sent from here to erect and work them. They are now navigating the San Juan river successfully.

"Mr. V. went out again 24th July, to put the boats in operation. He made the transit across, returned in August, *twenty-five days* from the time of his departure. On the first of September, he commenced the *Central America*, that left on Wednesday—a vessel that was launched twenty-five days after the contract was executed for building her. She is four hundred and fifty tons burden, seventy-five horse power, with saloons, and every fixture calculated to navigate the Lake Nicaragua. 160 feet long, 40 feet wide, with accommodations for 500 passengers with their luggage. In the further promotion of that particular enterprise, the Central America has gone out in tow, or with lines attached to the beautiful steamer *Daniel Webster*, and, barring accidents, will arrive at San Juan within ten days, with the Commodore on board, as he was not willing to trust her in other hands to pass the Rapids. Whether he will be successful in getting her over, remains to be determined: but if ability and energy can accomplish it, it will be done.

"In addition to these vast and successful enterprises accomplished within the last twelve months, since Mr. V's return from England last November, he has placed three new steam vessels on the Pacific—the *Independence*, *North America and Pacific*, and on the Atlantic ocean, between here and San Juan, to connect with them, there will be the *Prometheus*, *Daniel Webster and Northern Light*, averaging about 1.200 tons, built most particularly for speed and passengers. The *Northern Light* is of twenty-three hundred, and will be launched on Saturday. The magnitude of the vessel is not always indicative of the capacity and room for the comfortable conveyance of passengers. The Collins line has vessels of 3.000 tons, and carry one hundred and fifty passengers, and the *Daniel Webster*, of 1.-200 tons, will accommodate 350 passengers with good berths. The world has never witnessed the consummation of such enterprises of the same magnitude, of the same character, within so short a period of time."

Prosperity of the Country.

The New York Express—a leading whig paper—in the following summary, pays a high tribute to the wisdom and beneficial operation of democratic policy, under which the country is now progressing—the people having, by their votes, refused to give a whig administration the power to change the admirable system of their predecessors:

"The entire revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, will exceed the estimates by five millions of dollars, and will reach (including the receipts at California for a part of the past and the whole of the presetn fiscal year) *fifty millions of dollars!* Of this sum. $2.000.000 will be credited to California, and $48,000,000, at least, to the Atlantic ports; and of this $48.000,000 New York will have received an enormous amount—the revenue collected here for only nine months of the year being $23,-375,012!

"The receipts from the sales of the public lands will exceed the estimates by about $600.000, and reach for the entire year about $2.500.000! And this notwithstanding the sales through land bounties, land scrip, &c. The Land Office, some days since, had returns of sales exceeding $2.000.000, and many heavy returns of sales were to come in.

"Nothing could indicate in so marked a manner as these returns the extraordinary prosperity of the country. We expected the revenues from imports would be, as they are, large beyond all precedent; but we did not think, with all the competition there was in the market, the land sales by government could possibly reach the amount we have reliably mentioned."

Military Strength of the United States.

The statistics of the military forces and resources of the several nations of Europe, which have lately appeared, presented a formidable warlike aggregate, but for all the purposes of defensive and offensive warfare, they exhibit nothing equal to the internal military strength of the United States. In the city of New York alone, there are 168 volunteer companies, numbering on an average 60 men each, which give a total of 10.080 fighting men, equipped and almost fully disciplined. This large body of men are subject to no military rules and regulations, except those they frame for their own individual benefit.—A proportionate force of artillery and dragoons also exists, and which, when added to the former, give the nucleus of the military power of the city, but if necessity required it, the city of New York in one week could raise and equip an army of one hundred thousand men. Such are the military resources of one single city in the Union! On referring to the Army Register, (official,) of 1850, we find the actual organized militia force of the United States set down in the aggregate at one million nine hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and sixty-five men, with no report from Iowa, California, or the territories.—The total militia force of the Union may, therefore, be safely put down at two millions of men. There is an inherent military spirit in the American, and love of military glory as strong as in the Frenchman, combined with the most practical character in the world. His average height is two or three inches taller, and he is more vigorous and athletic, and in every sense more of the man on the average, than the European. He is from his youth accustomed to the use of arms, in field sports and target practice; in fact, a detachment of our militia infantry is a detachment of sharp shooters.—*Express.*

THE COAL TRADE RUINED.—The amount of coal transported by the Reading Railroad since the first of December last year, shows the enormous increase of nearly 400,000 tons, as compared with the previous year:

Total since December 1st..... 1.447.186 13 tons.
Same time last year..... 1.062.717.13 "

The following is a comparative statement of the supplies of coal sent from Schuylkill and Lehigh mines in 1849, 1850, and 1851:

Anthracite Coal Trade.

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Reading railroad to Oct. 23	973.822	1,092.708	1,447.113
Schuylkill canal, Oct. 25	388,871	288.031	481.103
Lehigh canal, Oct. 24	657,346	560.093	846,279
Total	2,022,039	1,930,832	2,784,500

Pennsylvanian.

When it was told to the Rev. Sidney Smith that it was intended to pave St. Paul's church yard with blocks, his answer was, that he thought there would be no difficulty in the matter, if the *Dean and Chapter would put their heads together.*

Operations of the United States Mint.

U. S. MINT—*Coinage for October.*

GOLD.

205,511 Double Eagles		$4,110,220
12,602 Eagles		220,020
44,000 Half Eagles		220,.000
114,408 Quarter Eagles		286,020
283,699 Gold Dollars		283,699
680,774 Pieces		$5,211,019

SILVER.

36,000 Half Dollars	18,000
137,000 Dimes	13,700
40,000 Half Dimes	2,000
500,200 3 Cent Pieces	15,006
1,393,974 Pieces	$5,279,725

COPPER.

665,000 Cents	6,650
2,058,974 Pieces	$5,286,375

Gold Bullion deposited for Coinage from 1st to 31st of October, 1851, inclusive.

From California	$4.670,000
" Other sources	75,000
	$4,745,500
Silver Bullion deposited in same time	21,500

E. C. DALE, Treasurer of the Mint.

Office of the Assistant Treasurer of U. S. at Philadelphia.

Sept. 20, 1851, Balance		$1,372,910 92
Oct. 31, 1851, Rec. Customs	$200,423 80	
P. O. Money	132,124 94	
Miscellaneous	1,963 00	
		334,511 74
		$1,707,422 66
Payments of Treasury Drafts	$297,169 34	
P. Office Warrants	36,650 29	
Int on Loans, Pensions, &c.	7,416 48	
		341,236 09
October 31, Balance		$1,366,186 57

E. C. DALE, Assistant U. S. Treasurer.

Southern Mountains.

Facts, in regard to the South, travel slowly at the North. There they mostly believe that the South is all swamp; the inhabitants getting into their houses only over fallen trees. When you tell them of Southern mountain scenery, their mouths twist, and their noses curl, and their eyebrows lift, as you might fancy an owl's would do over a platter of sausage meat. But when you tell of mountains to which Catskill is a mere wart they evidently regard you as little better than insane, or lying horribly. It is therefore, to our surprise that we find them beginning to get glimpses of the truth on this subject. "It is ascertained," says one of their newspapers recently, "that Black mountain, in Yancy county, North Carolina, is six thousand four hundred and seventy feet above the level of the sea—being two hundred and forty feet higher than Mount Washington, the highest peak in the highest land in the United States, East of the Rocky Mountains."

Every body in the South knew all this twenty years ago, but made no fuss about it. It is here printed as if the discovery has just been made.

Charleston News.

Important from Northern Mexico—Capture and Burning of Matamoras.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—The steamship Fanny has arrived from the Rio Grande, bringing dates to October 30 being six days later. The attack on Matamoras, by the revolutionists, commenced on the 21st, and on the 23d Carvajal had possession of the city, within four squares of the Plazza. The government troops still held out, but had suffered the loss of 150 killed and wounded. The revolutionists lost but three men, including Capt. Ford, who commanded a company of Texan Rangers. Gen. Avolas was wounded during the engagement. Orders had been issued by the Mexican commander to give no quarters to the Americans. Mr. Langstre, doing business Matamoras, had been killed.

The city was set on fire on the 23d, and the custom-house, together with many other buildings, was consumed. On the 25th, Mr. Devine's stores were also set on fire and consumed, and the American Consul wounded.

The Great Telegraph Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.

The great Telegraph Case, which has been progressing for some time past in the U. States Circuit Court, has been decided to-day, by Judges Grier and Kane.

The opinion sustains each and all of Morse's patents in every particular, and decides that he was the inventor of the telegraphing by recording at a distance, by means of Electro-Magnetism, and as such, is entitled to protection, and that the Bain's line infringes upon his claims.

The court directed a decree and injunction to be prepared by the complainant's counsel in accordance with the prayer of the bill. The counsel for the Morse line were, Geo. Gifford, of N. York, St. Geo. T. Campbell and Geo. Harding, Esqrs. of Philadelphia. Counsel for Bain's line, R. H. Gillet, of New York, W. M. Meredith and Peter McCall of Philadelphia.

By order of the President of Morse's line, and sent to all editors south.

Steamboat Competition in California.

A correspondent writing to the Journal of Commerce, says: The competition among the river boats is now very great. Every afternoon three to four large steamers depart for Sacramento city and Stockton, loaded with freight and passengers. The past week the West Point and other boats carried passengers for fifty cents, and in one instance the opposition ran so high, that they paid passengers a bonus for their company, giving a free passage ticket and a supper ticket gratis. Two years ago the passage to Sacramento city was $50 in a steamer. One year ago it had fallen to $25, and for months past the regular fare has averaged from $5 to $10; but recently one dollar is the fare on opposition days.

The result of all this competition, with the present and prospective rise in coal, added to the other enormous expenses of running the steamers on this coast, must cause enormous losses to all engaged in steamboating.

Already there are at least a score of good steamboats laid up in our harbor for the want of business, to say nothing of the ruin to owners, who have long "gone by the board."

Fugitive Slave Excitement.

Some excitement was created at Syracuse, N. Y., on Thursday last, by a report that the U. S. Marshal had issued a warrant for the arrest of a fugitive slave, the wife of a colored man of that city.—She immediately made her escape towards Canada, and the city was placarded, cautioning fugitive slaves to beware of kidnappers. The Marshal, however, had ordered the placards to be torn down. During the day it also became known that the grand jury had indicted James Lear, of Missouri, and Marshal Allen, for attempting to kidnap the slave Jerry, who was forcibly rescued from the possession of the Marshal.

The Galway Vindicator says, "if some steps be not immediately taken to attach the people to the country, by giving them an inalienable interest in the soil, there will not be a million of Irishmen in Ireland in 1852." In another part of the same paper there is the following: "It is now no longer a matter of speculation where all this will end; for it is evident to the most unthinking mind that the present *exodus* of the Irish people must speedily terminate in the utter annihilation of the Celtic race in Ireland."

The Enlarged Capitol, according to the correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, will cost $5,000,000. The marble and setting for the exterior must cost, at least, twelve hundred thousand dollars, and that for the interior as much more.—The whole present appropriation for the work is only one hundred thousand dollars. It is to be hoped that the appropriations will be sufficiently liberal to enable the architect and superintendent to complete the whole edifice in two years.—which, they say, can be done—instead of taking five years for it, as has been proposed. The bids for the building material of the Capitol have not been decided upon, and will not be till after the report is received as to the several quarries from which the marble offered, is to be brought.

The American Commissioner to the Great Fair (Mr. Riddle) has written home a letter to Mr. Secretary Kennedy, in which he says that as the show drew to a close the interest increased, that the American department attracted more and more attention, that "our countrymen will not only reap a rich reward in medals, but in sales; our agricultural implements, are all sold, and orders given for more; the greater part of our machinery sold, as well as a large number of patent rights; the principal part of the carriages disposed of, and many sales of other property made. Mr. Riddle says he is busy in adopting a system for repacking of the goods which are to go back, and for the delivery of those which are sold.

From the Washington Union.

Gen. Houston, of Texas.

The subjoined letter from this distinguished Senator is given to our readers that they may see how utterly slanderous was the attempt to connect his name with the sentiments circulated under the name of C. H. Donaldson, of Texas—a character manufactured for the purpose of doing an injury which no responsible gentleman could venture to sanction. Although the whole transaction has been accepted by the public as a hoax, yet it is to be condemned as an unmanly mode of assailing the character of a statesman and patriot whose services place him far out of the reach of such malevolent shafts:—

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 27, 1851.

Dear Sir:—My attention has been called by a friend to an editorial in the *Richmond Enquirer* of the 2d inst. In it you suggest *that I ought to disclaim the agency of Mr. C. H. Donaldson, so far as he may have sought to connect me with his correspondence* which has recently appeared in the New York *Herald*. If there is any such person as Mr. C. H. Donaldson, or ever has been, in Texas, I am not aware of the fact, nor have I been able to obtain information of any such individual. I have seen several gentlemen who have recently canvassed our State in the late elections, and not one of them has ever heard of Mr. Donaldson.

Enclosed I send you several editorials from newspapers, from which you may be enabled to come to some satisfactory conclusions as to the importance which should attach to the *Donaldson humbug*.

Further than this I have nothing to do with the affair. If Mr. C. H. Donaldson is a real person, and can ever be identified, it will be found that neither he nor any other person, in truth, has any authority to use my name in any pledges, bargains, or agreements with any individuals or cliques, for any political purpose whatsoever; nor could I as an honorable man sanction such a course.

I will leave you, sir, and all intelligent men, to divine the object for which this extraordinary correspondence has been gotten up, with a rapid attempt to connect my name with principles to which I have ever been opposed. So far as it has been necessary or proper in the discharge of my public duties, either in speaking, voting, or acting, I have sought no concealment of my principles; and it is due to myself that I should remain consistent with the past in all things, which may affect my own character, and the peace prosperity and honor of our country.

I am, very truly, your most obedient servant,

SAM. HOUSTON.

We perceive from the Washington *National Intelligencer* of Saturday, that the Hon. Wm McWillie, formerly of this State, and who as a member of the last Congress from Mississippi, fought the Compromise measures to the last, and continued his opposition with equal zeal at home in his canvass for re-election, has now fallen back upon the old party issues as a basis on which to continue his canvass, and has avowed his submission to the expressed sentiment of his State—regarding the vote on the delegate election as "having authoritatively and forever settled the question." "Mississippi (says he) has signified her acquiescence in these measures, and I yield to her behest."

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF KOSSUTH.—A late letter from Marseilles describes the personal appearance of the Hungarian chief, as follows:

He is about five feet ten inches, a middle sized man, forty-eight years of age. The most prominent features of his head are a long beard, similar to that of a Capuchin, and a prominent forehead. His hair is cut half short, and he wears a black Hungarian hat, adorned with ostrich feathers of the same color. His ordinary costume is generally a black frock coat, cut in the same fashion as that of a Canadian Catholic priest—without collar. Such is the exact portrait of the politician for whom the United States have taken so much trouble—the "bosom friend" of Mazzini, and Ledru Rolin.

COL. FREMONT A MILLIONAIRE.—The St. Louis Union, of the 17th, says Col Fremont has completed and confirmed the sale of his Mariposa tract of gold land in California. The sale was made to a company in London, for one million of dollars; one hundred thousand of which (that being the first installment) is to be paid to Col Fremont in the city of New York, on or about the 15th of this month. Col. Fremont may now be considered among the wealthiest millionaires of the United States. He has, besides the Mariposa tract just sold, a vast amount of property in San Francisco.

Mrs. Partington, on reading an account of a Schooner having her jib-boom carried away in Long Island Sound, one night last week, wondered "why people would leave such things out o'doors' nights to be stolen, when there was so many buglers about filtering everything they could lay their hands on."

MAJOR GENERAL'S ELECTION.

COL. J. G. McDOUGALD, of Bladen County, is a Candidate for the office of Major General, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General JAMES J. MCKAY.

October 24, 1851 7-t15n

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 1—Brig Forrester, Perkins, from Richmond, (Me.,) to Wm M. Harriss, with bricks, hay, and white pine lumber.

Schr Wm. H. Howard, Johnson, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

2—Schr R. S. Burney, Mason, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr Jonas Smith, Nickols, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr Ira Brewster, Horton, from New York, to Miles Costin; with hay.

Nov. 4—Banks' Boat from Whitehall, with spirits turpentine, to M. Costin.

Boat Col. Crocket, from Whitehall, with rosin, to M. Costin.

Nov. 5—Schr. Tioga, Collins, 4 days from New York, in ballast, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

Schr. John Potts Brown, Collett, 5 days from Newport, R. I., to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper, with naval stores.

6—Br. schr. Azorian, Roberts, from Rum Key, to Miles Costin, with salt and fruit.

CLEARED.

Nov. 3—Dutch Galliot Vrow Mariah, Hoogendyke, for Amsterdam, by DeRosset & Brown; with timber, lumber and naval stores.

Nov. 4—Steamer Evergreen, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, with lighters Lady of the Lake, Diligence, Averysboro', and H. Clay in tow, by A. D. Cazaux; with goods for sundry persons.

Schr H. Hallock, Manduel, for New York, by Miles Costin; with 115 bbls spirits turpentine, 1575 do rosin.

Schr. Dolphin, Lord, for Boston, by J. H Flanner; with naval stores and lumber.

Brig Arcturus, Katon, for Porto Rico, by DeRosset & Brown. Expect to-morrow.

Schr. Orris Burney, Mason, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Johnson, for Little River, by DeRosset & Brown.

Nov 4—Br. Schr. Adventure, Styrup, for West Indies, by Miles Costin; with 26,000 feet lumber, 18,000 shingles, 65 bbls. flour, 20 bags corn, 10 boxes cheese.

Br. Brig Juliet, Hilton, for West Indies, by Miles Costin; with 94,000 feet lumber, 4 bbls. spirits turpentine.

Nov. 4—Three masted (Br.) schr. Lilla, Millar, for Liverpool, by Adams, Brother & Co.; with 2455 bbls. turpentine.

5—Ship S. V. Given, Given, for Liverpool, by Adams, Brother & Co.; 4000 bbls. turpentine, 1100 bbls. rosin.

Brig Charles, Adams, for Tobago, by Adams, Brother & Co.; 50 bbls. tar, 25 bbls pitch, 50 bbls. spirits turpentine, 52,000 ft. lumber, 169,000 shingles.

Nov. 5—Steamer Brothers, Banks, for Black Rock and Whitehall, by J. C. Latta, with two boats in tow.

6—Schr. Agnes, Lord, for Richmond, Va., by Wm. M. Harriss; with 88,121 ft lumber.

Brig Attakapas, Sartelle, for Matanzas, by Geo Harriss; with 100.000 ft. S. S. lumber.

DR. ANDERSON offers his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity. Office South side of Market, between Second and Third Streets.

November 7, 1851 9-1m

NOTICE.—A special Term of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the Third Monday in December next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order,

Teste, S. R. BUNTING, *Clerk.*

Nov. 4, 1851. 50-to

Commercial and Herald copy.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.

Oct. 7th, 1851 THOS. W. PLAYER.

DIED.

On Rocky Point, on the 19th ult., Mrs. ANN BIRD, aged 23 years, leaving an affectionate husband and two children to mourn her loss.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams	$ 12½	a $	13
Middlings	00	a	11½
Shoulders	00	a	11
Hog round	00	a	00
Western	7 a		11½
BEANS, per bush.			
White		a	..
BEESWAX,			
Per pound	00	a	23
BUTTER,			
Per pound	18	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess	12 50	a	00 00
Do. Prime	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.	4 00	a	4 50
CORN,			
Per bushel		a	55
Meal, bush	80	a	85
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio	9	a	9½
St. Domingo	9	a	9½
Laguyra	10	a	10½
Cuba	00	a	00
Java	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow	12½	a	14
Sperm	45	a	50
Adamantine	25	a	30
EGGS, per doz.	20	a	25
FEATHERS,			
Per pound	37½	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 00	a	7 50
Baltimore	4 25	a	5 00
Fayetteville	0 00	a	0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River	00	a	80
Eastern	0 00	a	75
IRON, per lb.	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina	00	a	12
Western		a	10½
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown	0 00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds	00 00	a	00 00
Wide do	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum	33	a	34
Gin	34	a	35
Whiskey, rec.	26	a	27
Apple Brandy	00	a	40
Peach do.	none	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba	18	a	20
New Orleans	20	a	33
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1	0 00	a	00 00
No. 2	0 00	a	00 00
No. 3	6 00	a	0 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel	0 00	a	0 00
NAILS, per lb	3½	a	3¾

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip	2 20	a	2 35
Virgin Dip	0 00	a	0 00
Hard	0 00	a	1 35
Tar	1 60	a	1 65
Pitch	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3	0 90	a	0 95
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon	29	a	00
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm	1 00	a	1 50
Linseed, N C	75	a	1 00
Neats Foot	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground	70	a	0 85
Black Eye	00	a	00
Cow	80	a	0 85
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess	00 00	a	18 00
Prime	00 00	a	15 50
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl	00	a	3 00
Sweet, bush	40	a	50
POULTRY			
Chickens, live	15	a	25
Do. dead	00	a	00
Turkeys, live	00	a	00
Do. dead	00	a	0 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean	3 12½	a	3 25
Rough, bush	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum	00	a	00
Liv'l sack	00	a	0 00
SOAP, per lb	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common	0 00	a	0 00
Contract	4 50	a	5 00
STEEL, per lb	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel.			
Tomestown	0 00	a	00 00
Ash Head'g	0 00	a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed	00 00	a	00 00
Do. rough	0 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans	6	a	7¾
Porto Rico	5½	a	7¾
St. Croix	0	a	0
Loaf	10¼	a	11
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping	00 00	a	00 00
Mill, prime	00 00	a	00 00
Do ord'y	9 50	a	10 50
Do. inf'r	0 00	a	0 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira	70	a	5 00
Port	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 50 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	$ 25	a $	30
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	00
Cotton, per bale	85	a	0 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel		a	6
Lumber, per M	4 00	a	5 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel		a	6
Lumber, per M	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot	6	a	0

TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do	50	a	55
Lumber, per M	7 50	a	8 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent.
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 1851.

REMARKS.—A slight rise in the Cape Fear has enabled two of the boats to get through to Fayetteville. Our latest dates from the above place, state that there is two feet water on the shoals. As yet there has been comparatively no produce received from above tide-way. We refer to our remarks below for all that we deem worthy of notice in the transactions of the week's business.

TURPENTINE—Our report of last Thursday left the turpentine market comparatively firm, and prices quoted on that day have generally been sustained, with a few exceptions.—On Saturday 563 bbls., part to arrive, changed hands at 5 cents below our figures of Thursday. On Mon

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Superior Court.

The Court on Thursday was occupied all day in the trial of the case of the State vs. Hallett. This was an indictment against Reuben C. Hallett for the alleged larceny of seven barrels of turpentine, the property of George Taylor. The cause was ably and eloquently argued on behalf of the State by Robert Strange, Jr., and D. K. McRae, Esqs., and on behalf of the defendant by M. London and George Davis, Esqs. Between six and seven o'clock at night his Honor, Judge Bailey, commenced his charge to the Jury, and between seven and eight he concluded.—The charge was a calm and impartial review and presentation of the points in the case insisted upon by the State and the defendant's counsel respectively, laying down the law where necessary for the guidance of the Jury, and leaving the questions of fact for their decision.

After being absent for a short time—from five to ten minutes, we should think—the Jury returned with a verdict of "NOT GUILTY."

The length of time during which this case has been pending, together with the respectability and excellent character and standing proved on behalf both of the defendant and prosecutor, have invested it with unusual interest; and the same causes preclude any further remarks upon our part.

The Cataract.

We paid a hurried visit on Friday morning last to the new schooner "Cataract," Capt. Rice, lying at the wharf of Mr Costin, to whom she is consigned.

The Cataract, we believe, is the largest and finest schooner which has ever entered our port; her burthen being 357 tons, Custom House measurement, and 414 tons Carpenter's measurement. Length of keel 108 feet 8 inches; length over all about 120 feet; breadth of beam 28 feet; depth of hold 11 feet 4 inches; draft of water between 12 and 13 feet.

She was built in New York at a cost of over eighteen thousand dollars, by Perrine, Patterson & Stack, for McCready's Southern line of packets, and has very comfortable accommodations for twenty cabin passengers. The cabin is on deck, and the berths arranged so as to be easily removed to make room for the stowage of light freight. She is thoroughly ventilated throughout, constructed in the strongest and best manner, and provided with all the modern improvements.

The Report of the Auditing Committee.

The Herald of Saturday finds fault with our remarks about the report of the Auditing Committee of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road. It can do just as it pleases about the matter. We disclaimed any intention to reflect upon or find fault with any body—we do so now. Why then should the Herald try to give a meaning to our remarks, contradicted by their express words, unless it be to raise a prejudice against us in the minds of the gentlemen composing the committee? We have a most perfect right to define our own position upon any matter of business and while we interfere with no one, must be permitted to say that we regard such interference with us as officious and uncalled for. The position which we wished to define was, that for transient advertisements we have *no* contract terms other than as in accordance with the full rates published at the head of our paper, and that, consequently, anything intended as an advertisement might as well be sent by a child, a servant, or through the mail, as in any other way; and, therefore, that if any public body wish anything published in the Journal, the order for such publication should be unconditional. The committee were not so ordered or instructed, and, according to their understanding of the matter, acted perfectly right. Perfectly so. It is a matter of very little importance, and only alluded to at all for the purpose of stating our own rule of action in such cases. We know that that rule is approved, and our statement of it also approved, by those who have some right to speak in the affair.

But, "The *Commercial* did not feel called upon to 'define its position,' why should the Journal?"—With all due respect to the Editor of the Commercial, we would ask, who made him our keeper? We guess, like ourselves, he finds it about as much as he can do to mind his own business.

When our poor friend Toole, of the Aurora—peace to his ashes—applied the term "venerable" to the editor of this paper in reply to some sage and serious advice of ours, it was in ironical reference to our presumption in lecturing him. But although our experience of life generally is rather limited, we claim some little right to speak upon matters editorial, and we assure the editor of the Herald that, if his experience should be anything like ours has been for the last four or five years, he will find sufficient real cause of offence without taking umbrage where none is meant, as in the present case; and while saying this, we must remark that in all our controversies with the more respectable papers of the State, we have generally been met in a spirit of personal courtesy, if not always of political fairness. We can say this much, even of that greatest of political sinners, he *Fayetteville Observer*.

The Europa's News.

The Europa's news, of which, on Thursday, we received only the markets, is now before us. As might have been expected, the awards of the Jurors at the World's Fair have given much dissatisfaction. Every body could not get a medal. Mr Lawrence, the American Minister, has returned to London from his tour in Ireland.

The entire French ministry hold their offices merely till their successors can be appointed. It is said that their resignations have been caused by the President's determination to restore universal suffrage, by repealing the electoral law of May 31st.

The Cuban prisoners who had arrived in Spain, to the number of 126, were shortly to undergo sentence to hard labor in the mines. The highest military distinction had been conferred on the Captain General of Cuba.

The News from India is not important. The latest advices received in England from the Cape of Good Hope, were to the 12th of August, and were more disheartening than at any previous time since the breaking out of the war.

☞The Steamship Windfield Scott, arrived at New York on the 29th, with New Orleans dates to the 22d.

Letters to the Picayune from Texas, state that the revolution in Northern Mexico, is a Mexican speculation at bottom, although no inconsiderable number of Texan Rangers, recently disbanded, and having nothing to do, have joined the revolutionists.

☞Our neighbor of the Herald says he sports his cravat on Sundays and holiday occasions. Lucky dog that he is, to have holiday occasions. Since our daily started, we have not had time to bless ourselves, except on Sunday, and then we have obeyed the Scriptural injunction in regard to doing it secretly.

More Presents.

We hope our friend of the Herald will not pine entirely away on account of the presents our friends are daily making us. Passing by the store of J. & D. McRae & Co., this morning, the "worthy" was presented with a plug of most excellent Tobacco.—The article is for sale at the above place.

A friend has also promised to send him a sweet potatoto, weighing *ten pounds*. No "small potatoes" about that, but the tallest sort of a vegetable. The proof of a potato, like a pudding, is in the eating, and he hopes that his friend will not forget to send it on. About this time of the day we are hungry.

N. B. That fine Pomegranate from Mr. James McIntyre, was pronounced delicious by the children, the "worthy's" children, be it remembered. He has our thanks.—*Daily Journal of Saturday last.*

Population of California.

It would appear from the returns of the late Census, that the population of the new State on the Pacific has been very much exaggerated. It has generally been set down at over 200,000, but turns out by the official tables to be no more than 135,000, giving her under the new apportionment one member, and leaving an unrepresented fraction of forty-one or forty-two thousand. It would seem that as South Carolina has a higher unrepresented fraction than this, she is entitled to the extra member, and will have six instead of five as it was supposed she would have, while California will have one instead of two.

☞The clear Democratic majority in the coming Congress will be about 55 in the House and 9 in the Senate. The Democratic plurality over the whigs, will, of course, be larger; but we allude to clear majority over all.

Straws show which way the wind blows.

It is a significant fact that Bradford county, Pa., the residence of Wilmot, gave a large gain for Johnston, the whig candidate for Governor. This shows whether Bigler had the sympathies of the Free Soilers, as charged by the *Observer*.

CAUTION.—A negro woman went into the store of Messrs. Brown & Anderson, on Tuesday last, and asked for specimens of Jewelry, in the name of a respectable and responsible lady. Suspicion arose immediately, and the lady was inquired of. She had sent no orders whatever. By good fortune, Mr. Anderson saw the same girl on the street, and observing that she "dodged," pursued her to her lodgings, where the articles were found, with the exception of a few things hid in another place. We learn that the Messrs. Kahnweiler were also imposed upon by the same woman, with like results.

We notice this to put storekeepers on their guard. *Commercial, 1st inst.*

Letter from Capt. Kelly—Consul Owen.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1851.

To the Editors of the N. O. Picayune:

Gentlemen—Enclosed you will find a letter of mine, in reply to Mr. Owen's defence, which I had intended to reserve until I returned to New Orleans, and publish it in the Picayune, but the necessity of refuting that man's falsehoodes pressed so hard upon me, that I have determined to put him in his right position at once, before proceeding any further on my journey; and accordingly insert it to day in the Plaindealer, of this city. By your giving my letter a place in your paper you will much oblige your obedient servant,

J. A. KELLY.

From the Plaindealer.

Dear Sir: I see a letter going the rounds of the newspapers from Allen F. Owen, U. S. consul at Havana. Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to correct some of his statements in regard to his conduct towards Col. Crittenden's command and other American prisoners since confined in the Punta at Havana. In the first place he says:

"I reside about four miles from this place, and not being well on the morning of the 16th, did not reach my office till sometime after 10 o'clock, when, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer Pampero. I, at the same time, heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, and condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution."

This is the most perfect collection of falsehoods I ever met with, and is only equalled in absurdity by the audacity of the man in thus attempting to justify his conduct through the American press. He does not live four miles out of town, nor was he sick at the time referred to. He did not know in time of the arrest of Col. Crittenden and his party, and was sent for by them, and positively refused to see them, on the score that they were outlaws. The American, German and English citizen resident in Havana will testify to this whenever called upon.

The American Consul's assertion that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty and condemned is a falsehood that every man in the United States, at all acquainted with Spanish rule, must see at once. It is not the custom to try prisoners in Havana, other than by the garrotte, or by shooting in the back, which Mr. Owen knew, at the time he penned his letter, as well as the Governor-General did himself; and, judging from Mr. Owen's conduct, I should think he was more in dread of getting in prison himself than anxious to get others out. The Governor General exercises great influence over cowardly wretches like Allen F. Owen, no matter what country they may hail from. Hence I account, in a great measure, for his neglect of duty in permitting the Americans to be shot.

With regard to the other prisoners, his conduct is equally outrageous. When I reached the prison, I found eight or ten of my comrades there, and they all said that the Consul had not been to see them.—I also sent the same evening, by an American Merchant at Havana, to Mr. Owen, and he refused to come, saying that our own Government did not recognize us. When Capt. Platt, of the sloop of war Albany, visited us, I sent to Mr. Owen by him, and he again refused to come.

Then Lieut. Taylor of the Albany, said he would "make him come," and the next morning Mr. Owen paid us a visit with Capt. Platt. As he came in, the Americans gathered around him and for some reason he backed through the door and held conversation with us with *the grates intervening*. I then asked him to assist me in corresponding with my friends in the United States. He refused to help me, and said that I would be sent to Spain.

Many of the prisoners then gave up all hope of assistance from the American Consul, and threw themselves on the protection of Mr. Crawford, the British Consul. Two of the Mississippi volunteers, Americans, called themselves Irishmen, in order to obtain assistance from the English Consul.

After I was released, and while remaining on board the ship Norma, the American Consul asked a friend of mine, from New Orleans, if I knew why I was released. My friend said no. Mr. Owen then said that he did not want the credit or the blame of my release to rest upon him.

My object in publishing this letter is to defend the reputation of my gallant companions now in prison, by refuting the falsehoods in Mr. Owen's letter, and to show to the American people the true character of their Consul at Havana.

Will the papers that have published Mr. Owen's letter give this a place in their columns?

J. A. KELLY,
Late Captain Cuban Expedition.

LONDON POLICE.—Some of the tricks of the swell mob at the Crystal Palace have been curious. One thief, dressed and looking like a gentleman, pretended to find a bug on a lady's dress, begging her to allow him to kill a noisome insect; and she saw him take it off. She thanked him warmly and off he went.

Fortunately she immediately perceived she had lost a valuable bracelet. She suspected her friend; went to a policeman and told what had passed. He said, are you sure you would know the man? She said she was certain she would. Then go and stand by that door till I come to you. She did so, and the policeman soon joined her. He had by telegraph had every door shut but the one they were at; they had not waited long when the lady said that's the man. The person was taken into custody, searched, and on him was found a small box full of bugs and the lady's bracelet. Was not that a clever trick?

From the Charleston Courier.

Porto Rico.

In our telegraphic abstract in yesterday's *Courier* of the intelligence brought by the *Pacific*, mention is made of a proposition said to have been offered in the Spanish Cabinet to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to the British Government for the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. These two islands constitute the whole of the West India possessions of Spain. The former is well known to our readers; but concerning the latter, a brief description, at this particular juncture, may not perhaps prove uninteresting.

Porto Rico is the smallest and most Easterly of the Greater Antilles, being chiefly between lat. 17 deg. 55 min. and 18 deg. 30 min. N., and long. 65 deg. 40 min. and 77 deg. 20 min.; having North the Atlantic, and South the Carribean sea, separated on the East from the Virgin Islands by the Virgin passage, and from Hayti on the West by Mona passage, eighty miles across. Its shape is that of a Parrallelogram, the length from East to West being about one hundred, and the breadth about thirty-eight miles. Its area contains 3700 square miles. Under the old colonial system of Spain, in 1788, the population did not exceed 80.650; whereas it amounted in 1836, according to the official returns, to 357.086, of whom only 41.818 were slaves, and it is now in 1851 probably little, if at all short, of 400,000. A mountain chain runs East and West through the centre of the Island; the highest summit of which, at the North East extremity, is about 3000 feet in height. Numerous rivers have their sources in this chain, flowing on either side to the sea, some are navigable from two or three leagues from their mouth, for schooners and coasting vessels. The coast line is, also, indented with numerous bays and creeks, some of which form excellent harbors for ships of large burden.

The climate is supposed to be less unhealthy and better adapted to European than most of the Antilles. It differs widely, however, in different parts; the North coast being especially subject to heavy rains, and the south to droughts. Violent hurricanes, also often do immense damage. It is a singular fact that there are almost no indigenous quadrupeds in the island; and scarcely any of the feathered tribe are to be found in the forests. On the rivers, however, there are a few water fowl, and in the forests the green parrot. But as a set off to this deficiency, there are no snakes and other noxious reptiles; although rats of an enormous size, and in great numbers infest the country, and sometimes commit dreadful ravages on the sugar canes, and notwithstanding they are unremittingly persecuted, their numbers do not decrease.

The surface of the island, which is finely diversified, is well watered, and the soil is generally rich and fertile; in fact the resources of Porto Rico are wholly agricultural; little or comparatively nothing being done in manufactures, nor have any mines of gold or silver, or other mineral products been hitherto explored. The soil in many places is particularly adapted to the growth of cotton. Indigo grows spontaneously, and European vegetables of all descriptions could be raised without much difficulty.—The pasture lands, too, in the north and east are superior to any in the West Indies for breeding and fattening cattle, and a considerable traffic has been carried on in cattle with the French, English and Danish West India Islands. The forests in the interior supply timber of the best quality for ship and house building; and to prevent their decrease, we believe, a law still exists to the effect that three trees shall be planted for every one cut down.

The chief towns of the island are San Juan de Porto Rico, the Capital, Mayaguez, Ponea, Aguadillo and Faxardo. The Government laws and institutions are nearly similar to those established by Spain in the rest of her Transatlantic colonies, and it is governed by a Captain General, whose authority is supreme in military affairs, and who is President of the Royal *audiencia* for civil affairs, which court, according to McCulloch, is composed of the Captain General, a regent, three judges, a fiscal, two reporters and a marshal; and is superior to all other constituted authorities, including the Ecclesiastical tribunal.

The Captain General has a *Junta*, or council of the principal military officers. In the seven towns and villages, which are the capitals of departments, justice is administered by the Mayors; and in the smaller towns and villages by inferior magistrates, called Lieutenants, who determine debts under $100, act as Justices of the Peace, collect the duty of subsidy, receiving 6 per cent. on the collections, &c. They are appointed by the Captain General, who also appoints the clergy to their different livings on the recommendation of the Bishop. Public instruction is backward, but schools are, we believe, on the increase. There are seven military departments in the island, each under the command of a Spanish Colonel. The regular military force generally comprises about 10,000, and the militia about 50,000 men. The usual naval force consists of only a man-of-war, a schooner, and some dozen gun boats.

The following statement as to the trade of Puerto Rico in 1849, taken from the *Balanza Mercantil*, published on the 28d December, 1850, in the Capital, will give a tolerable idea of its commercial importance. The other facts given above we have compiled from McCulloch, and official documents:

The commerce of the island for the year 1849, amounted to $10.383.955 35, giving an increase over the previous year of $319.066 79.

The difference between the Imports and Exports, is in favor of the latter by $420.787 57.

The mercantile deposits have diminished from those of the preceding year, by $276,042 65.

IMPORTS.

The value of the Imports amounted to $4,981.583 89; including $348,376 46 which are on deposite, as follows:

Imports of Spanish products in Spanish bottoms,	$1,011,000 43
Imports of Foreign products in Spanish bottoms,	2.319,032 53
Imports of Foreign products in Foreign bottoms,	1,651.550 96
Total Imports in 1849,	$4.981.583 89
" " 1848,	4,469,751 62
Increase in 1849,	$511.832 27
Of this increase, the Spanish Flags had	$388.582 82
" " Foreign Flags "	123.249 45
	$511.832 27

In this calculation is included the amount introduced on deposit, which is reduced to $169.663, thus indicating that the consumption had increased $681,495 27.

EXPORTS.

The value of the exports amounted to $5,402.371 46, including $309.254 from the deposites, as follows

Exported to Spanish possessions, in Spanish bottoms,	$464.128 93
To foreign ports in Spanish bottoms,	237.823 03
To foreign ports in foreign bottoms,	4,700.419 50
Total exports in 1849,	$5,402.371 46
Total exports in 1848,	5,595,136 94
Decline in 1849,	$192.765 48

This sum, compared with 1848, gives the following difference:

Exported in Spanish bottoms, a reduction of	$197,684 96
Exported in foreign bottoms, an increase of	4,919 48
Total	$192.765 48

If from the above be deducted $106.379 65 less exported from the mercantile deposites of the year, the result will reduce the decline in exports for the year to $86,385 83.

NAVIGATION.

There was an increase in 1849 in the number of arrivals, over that of the previous year, of thirty-nine vessels, although three less sailed. The tonnage of those vessels, that arrived in 1849 exhibited a total of 5,941¼ tons more than those did that arrived the previous year, and those that sailed likewise an increase, amounting to 6,323¼ tons over those that arrived the previous year.

DUTIES.

The duties collected from maritime commerce alone amounted, in 1849, to $1.082,307 20, showing an increase of $48,067 83, as compared with those of 1848.

WHERE'S BARNUM?—A horse without hair, from Venezula, is in Savannah. The horse is a *mare*., 15¼ hands high, of great beauty and symmetry, and without particle of hair on any part of the body. The skin resembles India rubber and is as soft almost as velvet.

The United States mail steamer Atlantic left New York on the 25th ult. for Liverpool, with thirty-nine passengers and $400,000 in specie.

Virginia Brilliantly Victorious.

The election, on the 23d inst., in the old Dominion, has resulted in a sweeping Democratic triumph. Our friends have nobly preserved their ascendancy; and all this in despite of the most industrious and unscrupulous opposition on the part of the Whigs. Mr. Botts has been fearfully unhorsed in the Richmond district, by the eloquent and fearless Judge Caskie, and this, too, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Botts to prove Mr. Caskie a disunionist! This dodge of the Southern Whigs has not been of much use to them. It has recoiled upon them with the most disastrous consequences. The Southern people cannot understand how men like Mr. Botts are better union men than others, at the same time that they refuse to sever their political relations with the Sewards, Stevenses, and Johnstons of the Northern wing of federalism. Mr Caskie proved an over-match for Mr Botts; and blew the ad captandam arguments of that bold and reckless agitator to the four winds of heaven. It will be seen by the following extract from Saturday's Richmond *Enquirer*, that the State looms up gloriously for the Democracy; and that all the eloquent members of the last Congress, who were candidates, have been re-elected, as far as heard from, with a gain in the Wheeling District, in the person of Col. Thompson, a well known and effective champion of the good cause. In the district lately represented by Judge Parker, Mr. Bedinger is, we fear, defeated by Mr Faulkner, Whig, which is a loss. We think the delegation in the new Congress will stand as it did in the last: Democrats, 13; Whigs, 2. This is an auspicious beginning for the December battle, when a Governor and Legislature will be chosen, and when the Democrats will, doubtless, win another victory.—*Pennsylvanian*.

Movements of Kossuth.

The following was published in Southampton on Saturday morning, the 11th inst.:

SIR—The government of the Ottoman empire gave me an asylum and hospitality, and, though afterwards it had to yield to the presumptuous annoyance of its mighty enemies and to convert the asylum into a prison, still it yielded but with regret: it felt deeply the disgrace, and at the first favorable moment shook off, in the most dignified manner, the disgraceful bonds.

It was Turkey who acted so. The people of England raised their powerful voice to claim the vindication of the right of humanity, offended in myself and in my associates. The government of Great Britain proved to be a dignified organ of the people of England's generous sentiments. In the United States of America, the people, the Congress and the government shared with equal generosity in the high-minded resolution to restore me to freedom, and my freedom to activity. They sent over a steam frigate for that purpose, and most generously offered the protection of their glorious flag. Thus acted England and the United States. We stopped at Marseilles. I wished to visit England; the lively sentiment of gratitude pointed out to me as a duty to go there and thank them for the high-minded sympathy I and the cause I represented were honored with. So I requested permission to pass through France to England directly without asking leave to stop in any place, because I knew the character of the present republican French government, and declaring to be ready to follow any loyal and honorable advice the government would find convenient to give me for my rapid passage through France. M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte refused the requested permission to pass through that French republic, which did him the honor to elect him to the high station where his sacred sworn duty is to be the chief guardian of the democratic constitution of his country, which proclaimed to the world to have for principles, freedom and fraternity. Monsieur Bonaparte was himself an exile, and may become an exile once more. France was then not a republic, still it was an asylum for oppressed humanity. I claimed no asylum; but desired to pass—and the once exile, now the President of a glorious nation's great republic, refused. It is not I, I hope, to whom before the tribunal of public opinion throughout the world this refusal will prove to be a disgrace. I wish that no one should remember it at the time when perhaps M. Bonaparte will once more be an exile himself. In no case will the refusal of the French government impede me to fulfil the high felt duty to thank the people of England for its generous sympathy. I am still resolved to land at Southampton. Sir, I will entreat Captain Long, of the Mississippi, to hasten me down to Gibraltar. I wish and hope to find there some means of conveyance to your free and glorious shores, were it but for one hour's stay. I felt bound to address to you, honored sir, this communication, as a proof of my respect and esteem. Having the honor to sign, with the most particular consideration, myself to be, Sir, your most obsequious servant,

L. KOSSUTH.

To — Andrews, Esq., Mayor of the city of Southampton.

The above letter was received by the Mayor of Southampton by the ordinary London post early on Saturday morning. It was enclosed in an envelope bearing the London postmark of the 10th instant, and which contained a note from a gentleman who stated that it had been entrusted to his care at Marseilles to post in England, because Kossuth considered it would be unsafe to post it in France. The gentleman stated also that he had been detained in his journey from France to England, which had caused the delay in the delivery of the letter. M. Pulsky and some Hungarian magnates stopping at Southampton, on being shown the letter, immediately recognised Kossuth's hand-writing.

Life in the West.

A Western correspondent relates the following amusing incident which lately occurred near the Hot Springs of Arkansas:

"My friend had been staying several days at the springs, confined to narrow quarters by the incessant rains. It may actually be supposed that he gladly took advantage of the first intermission of the elemental strife, to walk out and see something of the country. Having walked about a mile from the tavern where he lodged, he saw a small house, so thickly surrounded by trees as not to be distinctly observable from the road. Advancing from the opposite direction, he perceived a rough looking six footer, clad in a buckskin hunting shirt, with a large Bois d'Arc stick in his hand. Evidently not knowing his proximity to a house, or any human being, this individual suddenly drew himself up to his full height, and with the whole force of his lungs, produced a sound which my friend declares to have been the best imitation of the braying of a Jack that he ever heard. Apparently pleased with his performance, he was in the act of drawing himself up for another effort, when a stout fellow rushed out of the house with his rifle in his hand, and in no very measured or polished terms objurgated him for making such a horrible noise, which he said had almost frightened his little daughter into fits. The other apologized, on the ground that he was not aware of his being so near a house." "It makes no difference," said the owner of the soil, "you shan't make such a noise here, and if you do it again I'll break every bone in your body." "Look here, stranger," was the reply, "if you come to talk of whipping, that's a game that two can play at. I reckon you ha'nt got much of the advantage of me there. I've been wanting to bray all day, and came clear out here where I thought I shoud'nt interfere with nobody. A pretty *free* country, to be sure, that a man can't bray where he pleases."

A DUTCHMAN'S SLEEP.—The following is from the editorial talk of Old Knick:

Considerable cachinnation in the sanctum this morning at an anecdote of an old Dutchman, who was addicted to a semi-occasional indulgence in "things spiritual." He had returned from a political torchlight procession, slightly "by the head," when a bystander near a bar obtained his assent to "a cocktail with him." *That* finished his business. He fell asleep in a chair, and didn't wake for an hour. His courteous friend, meanwhile, was reading the evening papers by the table. Presently the inebriated Dutchman partially awoke from his troubled nap, and asked this maudlin question: "Vat did you say dat vash I drink? Vash it a gokdail, or vash it a dorchlight brozeshion?" It must have been a dubious stomach that inspired that last fancy.

PROPERTY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The committee of the House of Commons, in their report on the law of partnership, which has, with the evidence, just been printed, state that, in round numbers, in thirty-three years since the peace, whilst lands in Great Britain have increased to 1848 only £8,500.000 in annual value, or a little more than five per cent. messuages (being chiefly houses and manufactories and warehouses in and near towns, and inhabited by persons depending greatly on trade and commerce,) have augmented above 40 per cent. in same period. The value of railways, gasworks and other property, had increased about twelvefold in the same period.

From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

The Democracy and the Compromise.

The Washington Union of Wednesday last, has a long and clearly written article upon the position of parties at the north, which, but for the want of space, we would gladly transfer to our columns. The Union deserves the thanks of the democracy of the whole country, for the ability and zeal which it manifests in placing the two great parties of the country in their true light. In doing this, the Union has to suffer the abuse of sectionalists on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line.

It is a truth beyond the reach of rational contradiction, that the democratic party has proved itself to be the only one in the country, to which we can safely entrust the execution of the Compromise in *all its parts*. The exceptions to be met with, of democrats opposed and whigs favorable to the faithful carrying out of all our constitutional guaranties, does not invalidate the correctness of this, as a general rule. The democratic party of the north, thro' all its organizations, are committed to the support of the compromise. Every recognised leader of the northern democratic party, is pledged to, or known to be in favor of, the faithful execution in every particular, of the great measures of peace which stilled so happily the croakings of faction, when it threatened to subvert the fair fabric of our government.

On the other hand, the whigs stand arrayed, in avowed or secret hostility to the compromise. In some form or other, this will be found to be the creed of the northern whig party, and the basis on which it rests its political salvation. The leaders which have the most potent sway in its ranks, begin with this article as the cardinal point of their faith.

Notwithstanding all this, we regret to notice, that some journals, generally acting with the democratic party, persist in endeavoring to lead the democratic masses into opposition to the Compromise, by calling it a whig measure. The assertion is unfounded, and cannot be maintained. It is true that two or three prominent whigs labored earnestly for these measures, but it is equally true that in so doing they alienated from them the great body of their whig supporters. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and Millard Fillmore, are the only whigs whose labors in that direction are of any account, and the last of these, even, has not given proof of sufficient firmness in that course to entitle him to the confidence of the South. Yet the principles upon which Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster have acted, are in deadly antagonism to every northern whig organization. And these gentlemen, unless they are content to cut loose from their party associations, and come over to the democratic camp, will be forced back to the doctrines of abolition whiggery. With Mr. Clay, we do not suppose this will ever happen. The fire of his meaner ambition has died out in him, and now, as he stands with one foot in the grave, he is intent only upon the permanent and lasting good of his country. He has recently written a letter, in which he distinctly condemns the platform of the whig party in New York—and with it that of the whole northern whig party, for it is of the same narrow and sectional cast.

But we should think it not at all strange, if the time should again come when Mr. Fillmore will rest his political salvation on his Erie abolition letter, and Mr. Webster claim the Wilmot Proviso as "HIS THUNDER."

The democracy of New York, we trust, are about to lend force to our assertions, by recording themselves, alongside of noble Pennsylvania, FOR THE CONSTITUTION, and through it FOR THE UNION.

From the N. O. Picayune.

Gen. Worth and Cuba.

The following letter corrects an impression, that has long been prevalent, that the late and much lamented, Brevet Major Gen. Worth, U. S. Army, was willing to lend his name and personal aid to an invasion of Cuba. The statement here furnished is clear and indisputable. We are happy to be the means of contradicting the stigma on this subject that had been attached to the gallant soldier's name:

FORT CROGHAN, (Texas,) Oct. 10, 1851.

Messrs. Editors: A report has been in circulation that Gen. Worth contemplated participating in the Cuba invasion, and at his death prevented the relinquishment of his commission in the army, at a price offered by the friends of the cause. This is untrue. My association with Gen. Worth has been such that I was intimately acquainted with his public and private acts and opinions. His papers are in my possession—among them letters showing conclusively his determination not to have anything to do with the movement, and his views, as expressed in my hearing to personal friends, and to Cubans, corroborate his correspondence. He was solicited to lend his aid and his name.

The subject was first opened at Puebla, when coming out of Mexico, by a committee of gentlemen; again in New York and in Washington; but he uniformly and resolutely adhered to his determination, and endeavored to avoid the frequent importunities of influential Cubans, as well as of his own fellow-citizens. He never for a moment entertained the idea of resigning his commission which he had held forty years, or of participating in what was then a popular movement; but he came to the frontier of Texas in the discharge of his duty, where he died.

It is just and proper that the truth should be known, and the public mind disabused upon this subject. It is due to his name—his services—to his country, historically, and to the army, that his memory should not be connected with a cause having so little to commend it, and which has terminated so fatally.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. T SPRAGUE,
Captain and Brevet Major, U. S. Army.

AN "OLD COCK" GONE.—We place no restraint upon our sorrow in recording the death of the large Shanghae cock of Mr. William Stowe, our worthy postmaster, and late chairman of the committee on fowls. He died three days since while moulting.—He had watched from day to day his waning glories, as tail-feather after tail-feather fell to the ignoble earth, and in the depth of his humiliation was crowed over by a bantam rooster hard by. His proud spirit was humbled. The hens who had so often regarded him with respect, with all the fickleness of their sex, clucked at him from under currant bushes, and pretended to be very busy scratching whenever his stately form—stately even in his wreck—stalked like a sorrowful shadow by. At last, a light breeze springing up, he walked out to obtain its revivifying influence, but the breeze took his last tail-feather, the bantam neighbor uttered a shrill crow, the hens tittered and the chickens "snickered right out." This was the drop too much. His proud heart broke—he fell, he died. A rude grave was scooped in the ground, and he was buried; but if it is true that roosters return to the source from whence they sprung, then is the Shanghae cock reigning high cockolorum among the Celestial fowls in all the "fuss and feathers" of royalty.—*Springfield Republican*.

Western Etiquette.

The Chicago Democrat says that the Yankee traveller who saw the live Hoosier has again written to his mother, telling her his experience as follows:

"Western people are death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here that he lies, without fighting. A few days ago, a man was telling two of his neighbors in my hearing a pretty large story. Says I—

"Stranger, that's a whopper."

"And in the twinkling of an eye I found myself in the ditch, a perfect quadruped. Upon another occasion, says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed—

"That isn't a specimen of your western women, is it?"

Says he—"You are afraid of fever and ague, stranger, ain't you?"

"Very much," says I.

"Well, replied he, "that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologise in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman, I swear that these two pistols" (which he held cocked in his two hands) "shall cure you of that disorder, entirely. So don't fear, stranger!"

"So I knelt down, and politely apologised. I admire this western country much; but darn me if I can stand so much etiquette; it always takes me unawares."

Wanted.

A cup of coffee cleared at the custom house.
An oculist to restore the sight of a blind door.
A cushion taken from the stool of repentance.
A man to return the courtesy to a bow of a ship.
A victim taken from the clause (claws) of a sentence.
A segment taken from a family circle.
A piece of bark taken from the penny post.
A machine to build a railing around the brink of despair.
A piece of cloth the literary agent canvassed the city with.

Translated from the French of M. De Lamartine.

Autumn.

Welcome, ye trees, in dying verdure clad,
Weeping your golden tears on all below;
Hail, lovely autumn day, whose aspect sad,
Delights my sight and softens all my woe.

With thoughtful step in lonely woodland path,
I love to mark the year's retreating form,
When, sombre as the mournful shades of death,
The sun's veil'd rays scarce tell the approach of morn.

Yes, in these autumn days, when nature dies,
Her glory gone, all beauteous things I see—
The farewell of a friend, the last two sighs
That waft from dying lips the last sweet smile to me.

So ready from the shore of life to spring,
Weeping for summer days of hope long past,
I still look back with envy's poignant sting,
And view departed joys which yet no joys possessed.

Earth, sun, vales, nature, beautiful and fair,
For you, on death's dark verge, a tear I'll shed,
So lovely is the light, so pure the air,
That shines and breathes around the dying head.

Yet to the dregs this cup of life I'll drain;
This mingled cup of nectar and of gall;
Still, in its depths, all hidden, may remain
One drop of life to compensate for all.

Perchance, all shrouded in futurity,
Some bliss, by hope unseen, I may descry:
Perchance, some sister soul, my soul may see,
To read my spirit with a kindred eye.

The flower resigns its perfumes to the gale,
Breathing its latent sweetness ere it die;
My soul exhales in sorrow, like the wail
Of some low song of mournful melody.

Alias Two Per Cent a Month,

We never saw the other ends of some of the wires of Wall street better designated than in the following passage from an article in the Herald, on "Sunday in New York:"

"If, during the week, the stranger should be surprised at the intense activity and insane eagerness to make money, which prevail among our business men, let them look at their handsome wives and daughters as they sail out to church in full Sunday apparel, and he will wonder no longer. This vast, uninterrupted stream of twenty-five dollar bonnets, fifty dollar silks, yard-wide ribbons, embroidered shawls, velvet robes, and costly feathers, bespeaks an unparalleled extravagance in the families of the industrious and prosperous many who make up the great body of the population of every large city.—The expensive and ostentatious style of this immense class—both in their dress and manner of living—is one of the most striking characteristics of our country and our age. Nowhere else in the world can one-tenth of so great a number of expensively (we do not say well) dressed women be seen in the same time or compass, as in Broadway on a fine Sunday morning. When we encountered this brilliant procession, last Sunday, and remembered that money was worth two per cent. a month in Wall street, we could not help roughly estimating the enormous interest the husbands and the fathers of New York bestow upon their wives and daughters."

Home Journal.

From the London Leader.

America, Cuba and Slavery.

We do not care to discuss, nor do we pretend to vindicate the attack on Cuba. Call it, if you will a buccaneering expedition, a marauding incursion of reckless and desperate adventurers. Granted that it was a gross infringement of international law and amity to attack and invade the possessions of a friendly power. It is certain that not only in the northern and abolition States of the Union, there exists a final determination to *have Cuba*: a deep and settled conviction that Cuba is thrown away upon the imbecile, corrupt and oppressive government of the rottenest of European powers; that the resources of the island are wasted, the energies paralyzed, and the treasure embezzled by a succession of bankrupt governors, whom the mother country sends like locusts to vex, devour, and tyrannize; that to the great democracy, keen of eye, strong of hand, firm of will, resolute of purpose, ready to seize and able to defend, belong the gists that Providence reserves, not for decrepit and debauched tyrannies. And so America will have Cuba; we affirm without the gift of prophecy, and without fear of future refutation. Cuba *will be annexed to the United States.*

Yet here a principle steps in, and it is impossible to deny that Spain might have averted the blow by decreeing the immediate abolition of Slavery.

* * * * * *

A word about this same Institution of Slavery: vile, and odious, and inhuman as it is, there is much of tuneful cant and low charlatanism abroad. We do not deny that the "stripes" are a deep disgrace to the "stars;" but, in taking out the mote from our brother's eye, let us not forget the beam in our own. It is not because the Southern States are Slaveholders, that the whole Democracy of the West is to be taunted with the sin of a part; and it is not long ago that we of this land of freedom, whose ancestors had fought and won the battles of liberty at home, were as active and busy Slaveholders as the Carolinas are now. And yet we then spoke of England as the "land of liberty." For, to speak calmly, the Slavery of the blacks, who have never tasted freedom, is not to be reasonably compared with the Slavery of your white Hungarian, and Russian, and Italian, under harder and more cruel taskmasters! The Slavery of the blacks is not to be reasonably compared with the Slavery of English pauperism! Far be it from us to write a word that may be distorted to a palliation of Slavery, white or black; but we warn the wholesome sympathies of our readers against trading and officious Abolitionists!

Goldsborough, N. C.

As an evidence of the flourishing condition of our village, we point to the various advertisements of our citizens, which appear our in columns. The newspaper is a certain index of the village, town or city in which it is published, since it constitutes a map showing the extent and variety of the occupations of the citizens. Taking this principle for granted, Goldsborough cannot be beaten by any village in the State, as our own and the columns of our contemporary clearly indicate. But it was our intention in writing this article, not so much to eulogise our village as to call attention to the advertisements of Messrs. Phillips, Lougee, Strouse and Bonner. Of the qualities of Mr. Phillips as a skillful, faithful, and efficient workman, we need not speak, since they are already sufficiently known. Messrs. Lougee, Strouse and Bonner, are new comers, having been att